Heritage and Destiny

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National Front Fiftieth Anniversary

Half a century fighting for Race and Nation

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From BUF to UDA to National Action: political bans in the UK

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Editorial

Welcome to issue 77 of *Heritage and Destiny.* Well UKIP messed up their big chance of an electoral breakthrough in Stoke Central. Despite having only one surviving Stoke councillor, the new UKIP leader Paul Nuttall could see this by-election's potential and took the bold option to stand himself. He has no local connections in Stoke, and as a Merseysider with a strong Liverpool accent is very obviously an outsider. Nuttall has been an MEP for the North West region since 2009 and spent several years as Farage's deputy.

Although not lacking in experience, Nuttall's campaign in Stoke was dogged by controversy from the outset – not (let us be honest) due to media lies or "anti-racist" demonisation, but almost entirely due to avoidable, basic mistakes by UKIP themselves. The problems started when Nuttall foolishly (and illegally) gave a false (local) address on his Stoke nomination papers. There was also discreditable speculation about alleged inventions on his CV, and even a suggestion that he had lied about having been present at the Hillsborough disaster in 1989. Nine days before the by-election Nuttall was forced to admit that his personal website had carried a false claim that "close personal friends" of his had been among the 96 Liverpool fans killed at Hillsborough.

Having started as a clear favourite to win this by-election, Nuttall didn't even come close. A low turnout of 38.2% was partly due to bad weather: but low turnouts traditionally boost "extremist" parties at the expense of the mainstream – that didn't happen here. UKIP only just held on to second place, polling 5,233 votes (24.7%) compared to 7,041 votes (22.7%) at the 2015 general election. Stoke was among the best conceivable targets for Nuttall's new strategy to win over patriotic, pro-Brexit, ex-Labour voters, but he missed by a mile.

UKIP candidate Paul Nuttall (*left*) campaigning with one of his party's new Muslim members outside a local Mosque during the Stoke Central by-election, where they just about held onto second place

Many readers will remember the 2001 General Election in Oldham, where the returning officer refused to allow candidates to speak after the results were declared. The BNP's Nick Griffin and Mick Treacy wore gags to demonstrate their (correct) perception that this was aimed at preventing them from speaking.

After this Stoke by-election, Paul Nuttall didn't need to be gagged: he chose not to use his traditional right to speak, instead choosing to leave the count straightaway – the behaviour of a candidate who has not just been defeated but personally humiliated. Everyone knew that the Conservatives couldn't win Stoke Central, yet far from suffering a tactical squeeze their vote actually increased to 24.3%, only a fraction behind UKIP – a clear sign that thousands of anti-Labour voters here just couldn't stomach voting for Nuttall.

Unlike some *H&D* readers, I was never a great fan of Nigel Farage, but at least you could call him the Michael Jackson of politics. I didn't happen to like his act, it just wasn't my sort of thing. But even I could see that of its kind, Farage's was a class act: like it or not, he was (and perhaps still is) very good at what he did.

Since Farage's retirement, UKIP's leaders have been not world-class performers but the sort who would fail auditions for a downmarket talent show.

It's much worse than UKIP not winning Stoke: they didn't even come close, and frankly they didn't deserve to win. You don't need to be an ideological "hardliner" to see that UKIP is neither a practical nor a desirable alternative. It just isn't going to happen.

UKIP will surely now enter its death throes. Yes this is good for nationalism in the long term. But what have nationalists got to replace it with now?

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting – it's another great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always we also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Pound, Dollar even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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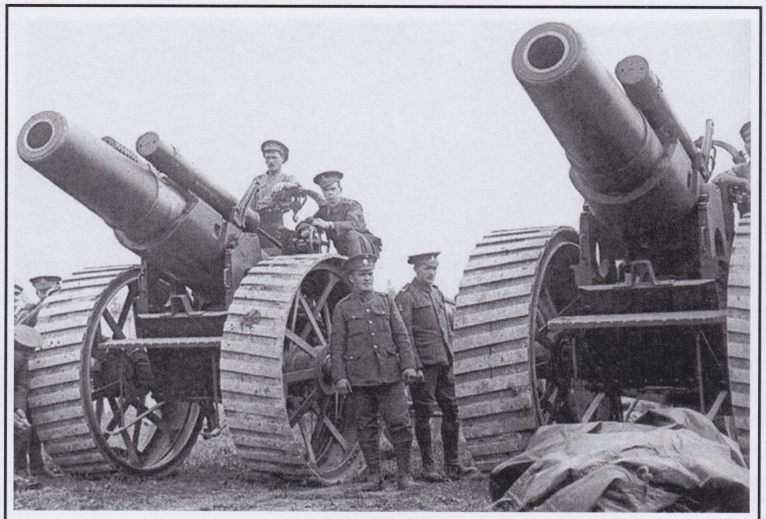
Fourth Generation War

Simon Sheppard reviews modern warfare

Sometimes we need to be reminded of some of the less pleasant aspects of human nature. Spitefulness is often forgotten about; it's not something we like to dwell upon. Being nasty, malevolent, jealous and resentful. It is unfortunately true that inferior and inadequate people can feel threatened by the superior, because it highlights their own deficiencies. This sentiment, this unpleasant sensation, can move people to destroy a superior thing just to alleviate their sense of inferiority. A beautiful thing may be destroyed merely to mitigate their discomfort at being unable to create such marvels.

Most of us do not have a chip on our shoulder, so we are largely unaware what an advantage it can be not to be born with one. Of course in grievance politics having such a chip can be exploited for great profit, but it is not advantageous to a society generally.

Now it's said that whoring is the oldest profession, but that's only because it can be called a profession. Warring is even older. It is unfortunately true that when a person or population achieves something valuable, a resentful person or population is tempted to take it from them. This has been going on since time immemorial. Probably before women had licence to exchange sex for money. Or money even existed.



First World War heavy artillery (*above*): now the bombardment is not of shells, but incessant propaganda

And, let's not deny: one beautiful thing humankind achieved, which had to be protected from marauding, jealous hordes, was fair skin and hair. Especially young women with fair skin and blonde hair.

Waging war, and especially defending against it, was not an occupation in ancient times, for the simple reason that everyone was involved. That is, when their place was attacked, every able-bodied man took up the fight. The shepherd, the mason and the scribe all forgot their differences and rallied. If they did not, the men would be killed, or sold into slavery at best, and their women would be made to copulate with and serve their conquerors. This was the situation in the early days of warfare, and human nature stays pretty much constant, only changing in the ways it is expressed.

What is now known as warfare's first generation began at the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648. At this time warfare became a monopoly of the state; states waged war against each other. Battlefield organisation developed into lines and columns as the troops fought in close order. They even took turns firing on each other. Tactics were ordered from above, as if it were a chess game.

As time passed military institutions became highly regimented, with professional soldiers, but the battlefield became increasingly chaotic. The second and third generations of warfare arose as solutions to the problems of having a strict military command structure in a disorderly battleground.

Second generation warfare was the invention of the French during World War One. It is summed up in the maxim "the artillery conquers, the infantry occupies." In 2GW discipline is highly valued, time is unimportant, and synchronisation of forces is achieved by centralised command. Orders are unquestioningly obeyed.

Third generation warfare, alternatively called manoeuvre warfare, was developed by Germany about the same time. In 3GW local commanders are encouraged to take the initiative, employing speed and surprise, sometimes even disobeying orders. During WWI, German forces frequently prevailed by being able to rapidly deploy while the French were still standing around waiting for orders from above. However 3GW didn't reach its full embodiment until the mature deployment of the tank, specifically, the German Panzer Divisions.

Which brings us to the present day and the development and shocking features of fourth generation warfare. It was first described by William S. Lind and a group of US military officers in a 1989 issue of Marine Corps Gazette. In this new pattern of warfare the forces are no longer formal armies, as in the previous modes of warfare. There is no clear distinction between combatants and non-combatants. State armies are organised to fight other State armies, not the new weapons of terrorism, immigration and psychological bombardment.

Fourth generation warfare has three components: physical combat, mental attitude, and moral outlook. In 4GW, note, actual physical combat is the least significant component. Yet more surprising, note further, moral outlook is the most important component. This is an excellent summary of 4GW by Brandon Smith:

The essence of the most advanced form of warfare is the ability to defeat an opponent, or a population, without having to fight at all. Instead, the master tactician seeks to influence his opponent to surrender without fighting, or, to influence his opponent to destroy himself. This is accomplished primarily through propaganda, subversion, asymmetric warfare (terrorism and insurgency) and most importantly, co-option.

In fact this theme draws together three of my previous articles, 'Words as Weapons' (*H&D* 55), 'Women as Weapons' (*H&D* 56) and 'Agents of the State' (*H&D* 69). I was unaware of the concept of 4GW then. In the redefinition of words, claims are made to the moral high ground (component 3). Smears are used to demoralise the enemy, undermining his belief in victory and will to resist (component 2).

So this is what is happening with the constant cries of "racism" and "injustice" we hear today. Any and every perceived slight or instance of "discrimination" is not just a power-grab, but an advance in the battle for the moral high ground. Their demands insist: "Our side is in the right, we are the victims of your malignity." Taken to its conclusion, the outcome is that we will surrender the hill which is our last stronghold to the advancing enemy without a literal shot being fired. But they are volleys still: they are salvos in the new way of waging war.

Politicians and the media have been agents of the enemy for a long time, while others have been co-opted to further the enemy's causes. Thus women and police have been manipulated to aid and execute the enemy's objectives. The police have been appropriated as enforcers of political correctness while teachers have become indoctrinators. Student demonstrators and activists, a.k.a. social justice warriors, are the shock troops. Almost all are oblivious to being financed and encouraged by the likes of Gerald Ronson and George Soros in furtherance of a recognised globalist agenda.

Whatever our individual faults and failings, our kind is born with qualities others cannot hope to match. The enemy cannot abide our superiority, which is obvious to them but which we have been conditioned to deny. Their weapons are novel but they are weapons nonetheless. This is the truth of the matter. We are at war.

Simon Sheppard, Yorkshire, England

Establishment panic – Political repression intensified

And first UK ban for 'far right' group

In December 2016 (as briefly reported in *H&D* 76) Britain's Home Secretary Amber Rudd banned the racial nationalist youth group National Action under the Terrorism Act 2000. Her order makes it illegal to be a member of the group or to promote it: organising NA meetings or even (a sign of the times) wearing NA-branded clothing will now carry a prison sentence of up to ten years or an unlimited fine.

Previous banning orders under the Act had affected either Ulster paramilitary organisations (both Loyalist and Republican) or Islamic and/or pro-Palestinian groups (including both those seen as fronts for Al-Qaeda/IS and more mainstream Shia or Sunni groups such as Hezbollah and Hamas). In addition UK-based activities in support of various overseas terrorist groups are on the banned list, such as a couple of Marxist sects in Greece and Turkey; a Sikh separatist group; a Kurdish Marxist group; the Indian government-backed 'Baluchistan Liberation Army'; the notorious "Tamil Tigers" in Sri Lanka and the Basque separatist ETA.

Jack Renshaw addressing a National Action demonstration in Liverpool: NA was banned in December 2016 and Mr Renshaw was arrested a month later

Since there were already extensive powers against anyone planning actual terrorism within the UK, the Terrorism Act 2000 was intended mainly to target groups that were fundraising within our numerous ethnic minority communities, and (in the case of Palestinian groups) to criminalise certain anti-Zionist propaganda outlets.

Significantly the only group to have been removed from the banned list on appeal has been Mujaheddin e Khalq, a terrorist group that opposes the Iranian government.

NA is the first 'far right' or racial nationalist group to make the banned list (though I suppose one ought to bear in mind that Combat 18 had effectively ceased to exist by the time the Terrorism Act came into force, and other allegedly paramilitary groups linked to the racial nationalist movement, such as Column 88 or SS Wotan 18 had long since faded into history).

Lawrence Burns, NA activist convicted in December 2016 of "inciting racial hatred".

Why now, and why NA? Undoubtedly National Action had set out to attract controversy as a conscious strategy – the polar opposite of political parties such as the BNP which consciously moderated their approach so as to broaden their appeal. NA deliberately provoked, choosing the most 'in your face' style and the most outrageous slogans at a series of rallies, marches, 'flash demos' and video/photo opportunities.

Though NA was outspokenly national socialist, its strategy was therefore not all that dissimilar to the so-called 'alt-right', and even the Trump campaign itself, which overturned conventional political wisdom and dared to offend. In fact the knowledge that liberal opponents and mainstream journalists would react with predictable scandalised outrage was part of NA's strategy.

NA's critics within the movement have argued that their style is counter-productive: but one has to ask, if so, why have the government reacted with this heavy-handed ban? And why NA, rather than the much better-known Britain First, whose deliberate harassment of Muslim women and children in mosques and community centres is more obviously a threat to public order than NA's flash demos and stickers?

Perhaps the government were especially worried because NA's (admittedly small) membership included a disproportionate number of students. The establishment is naturally more concerned about intellectually credible converts to "extremism" than about the stereotypical EDL-style footsoldier.

Whatever the rationale, state persecution of NA has moved beyond political posturing. During the very week that NA was banned, one of its activists – twenty three-year-old Lawrence Burns – was on trial at Cambridge Crown Court for "inciting racial hatred". His "crimes" involved on the one hand various posts on Facebook, and on the other a speech outside the U.S. Embassy in Grosvenor Square, London, at a demonstration in support of jailed American racial nationalist Gary Yarborough.

Mr Burns was not of course on trial for membership of NA (which was not yet illegal) but it was extraordinary for the Home Secretary to issue the banning order during his trial, when it could potentially have prejudiced the jury. Eventually the Cambridge jury convicted Mr Burns on both counts, though it took more than two days to reach a 10-2 majority verdict (on one of the two counts). Due to errors by the prosecution, his sentencing has been deferred until early March, though he remains in custody on remand.

Another NA activist, Lancashire-based Jack Renshaw, might become the first to be prosecuted for violating the ban. A day before the ban came into force, Mr Renshaw opened a new Twitter account, writing: "A good time to come back to Twitter. The Jews will learn that they can ban an organisation but they cannot ban an idea." It was not until two weeks after the ban that Twitter closed down NA's account and other related Twitter feeds.

Mr Renshaw was already under police investigation for his speeches to the Yorkshire Forum in 2015 and at a North West Infidels rally in Blackpool in March 2016. He was arrested on 11th January 2017 for inciting racial hatred – similar charges to the Lawrence Burns case – but the fact that the arrest involved the "North West Counter Terrorism Unit" as well as Blackpool police indicates that he also faces investigation for possibly violating the ban on NA.

This is the first such action by the British state since the Second World War. During the first eight months of the war it was perfectly legal to be a member of Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists, or indeed numerous other "far right" groups. The BUF was not at first banned, though its activities declined sharply on the outbreak of war, not least because it was primarily a party run by young men, many of whom immediately volunteered for the armed services. For

example in London there were 313 BUF meetings across the city during August 1939; during September 1939 there were only 21.

Although 70,000 Germans and Austrians (Italy was not at war until June 1940) resident in the UK were classified as "enemy aliens" and processed in various categories with some being interned, there was little political persecution of indigenous Britons. Defence Regulation 18B, passed under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act on 1st September 1939, allowed for the detention without trial of anyone whom the government had "reasonable cause to believe of hostile origin or associations" or to have been involved in "acts prejudicial" to the war effort.

Several months before the war, the British security service MI5 had drawn up lists of suspects scheduled for internment. Norman Kendal, head of the Metropolitan Police Special Branch which acted as MI5's enforcement arm, noted that mere criminality (however much of a nuisance habitual criminals might be during wartime) would not be grounds for internment: "18B would never be used to intern a British subject who has a criminal record, however bad, and nothing else. There must be allied to the criminal record some political taint." The best known individual on the MI5 list was William Joyce, who had quit Mosley's BUF to form the National Socialist League in 1937, but he fled to Germany avoiding arrest.

18B detainees at an internment camp on the Isle of Man: almost 1,000 British Union activists were detained without trial during the Second World War and the party was banned

Only fourteen Britons (including several with German family connections) were interned under 18B straightaway in September 1939. Most were suspected of being German spies (including William Joyce's brother Quentin; and Victor Rowe, a First World War veteran who had been gassed on the Somme and during the 1930s was active in the BUF and the Nordic League): only two BUF members were locked up at this initial stage for primarily ideological reasons: Liverpool activist William Craven and parliamentary candidate Eric Thomas, who was known to have German connections. One or two more were detained over the next few months, including parliamentary candidate Peter Whinfield, but these seem again to have been individuals with strong identifiable German connections and a record of travelling around Europe which attracted suspicion.

A massive expansion of 18B detention came in May 1940 with the end of the "phoney war". Stunning German successes in Norway, France and elsewhere were wrongly attributed to "fifth column" activity by German agents and sympathisers in the country concerned. In the manner of medieval witch-hunters the Joint Intelligence Committee argued that "the absence of sabotage up to date reinforces the view that such activities will only take place as part of a prearranged military plan."

Perhaps more relevant was the concern of new British Prime Minister Winston Churchill that the anti-war Conservative MP Captain Archibald Maule Ramsay was about to expose to Parliament secret documents obtained via a U.S. Embassy cypher clerk, Tyler Kent. These showed that while serving in Neville Chamberlain's cabinet, Churchill had secret communications with U.S. President Roosevelt. Determined to drive Britain into total war and subvert any peace initiative, Churchill had set out to undermine Chamberlain's policy.

Before Ramsay could expose this treachery, he was arrested – Kent, anti-communist Russian exile Anna Wolkoff and several associates were also rounded up. Churchill and MI5 took their opportunity to reverse the earlier liberal Home Office policy. Mosley and his principal lieutenants were interned, initially in Brixton and Holloway prisons, and later at camps on the Isle of Man and elsewhere. The total number of BUF detainees eventually approached 1,000 and many more were subject to orders restricting their residence and movement. (In 1939 the BUF had around 9,000 paid-up members, and around 20,000 attended the party's final mass meeting addressed by Mosley at Earls Court in July 1939.)

The BUF was officially banned on 30th May 1940. There seems to have been a deliberate decision at the start of the war not to ban either fascist or communist groups, because logically a ban would have to extend to the pacifist Peace Pledge Union, and this might backfire and stimulate popular support for the anti-war cause.

Some anti-war or pro-fascist/NS groups had already voluntarily disbanded or gone underground at the outbreak of war: these included the Nordic League and Admiral Barry Domvile's organisation The Link. Surprisingly some active groups such as the British People's Party were never banned, even though some BPP activists such as former Labour MP John Beckett were interned. Probably the government was reluctant to act against the BPP's leader, the Duke of Bedford.

There was of course no specific law against "inciting racial hatred" in England until the Race Relations Act 1965, but there were occasional prosecutions for "seditious libel", a medieval offence which allowed the state to criminalise political troublemakers. In 1936 the anti-Jewish activist and Imperial Fascist League leader Arnold Leese was imprisoned for "seditious libel" over articles in the IFL journal *The Fascist* which repeated the so-called "blood libel" against Jewry.

Since the banning of the BUF in 1940, there have been no legal proscriptions of mainland British political parties or groups. Various Ulster Loyalist groups have been banned: the Ulster Volunteer Force (from 1966 to 1974 and again from October 1975); the Ulster Defence Association (from 1992); and various UVF or UDA allied groups such as the Protestant Action Force and Red Hand Commando.

There have been periodic prosecutions of racial nationalist activists but not (until the recent action against NA) wholesale banning of such groups. In August 1962 leading members of the National Socialist Movement – Colin Jordan, John Tyndall, Martin Webster, Denis Pirie and Roland Kerr-Ritchie – were convicted for attempting to set up a nationalist paramilitary force called Spearhead. These prosecutions were based on the Public Order Act 1936 which had set out to restrict BUF street activity and had banned the wearing of political uniforms such as the BUF's black shirt.

In 1967 Jordan was again prosecuted, this time under the new race law, which was also used in an unsuccessful prosecution at Lewes Assizes in March 1968 of the Brighton publisher Alan Hancock and fellow members of the Racial Preservation Society. After successive tightenings of the race laws, further high-profile figures convicted included movement activist Robert Relf in 1976; British Movement leader Michael McLaughlin in 1979; NF members Joe Pearce in 1982 and 1985 and Martin Wingfield in 1985; John Tyndall and his BNP colleague John Morse in 1986; Lady Birdwood in 1994; Nick Griffin and Paul Ballard in 1998; Colin Jordan yet again in 2001; and Simon Sheppard and Stephen Whittle in 2009. At the end of 2004 John Tyndall, Nick Griffin and young BNP activist Mark Collett were all charged with race law offences: while Tyndall died before the start of his scheduled trial, Griffin and Collett were acquitted after two trials in 2006.

The banning of NA might herald a new period of state repression for the Facebook era.

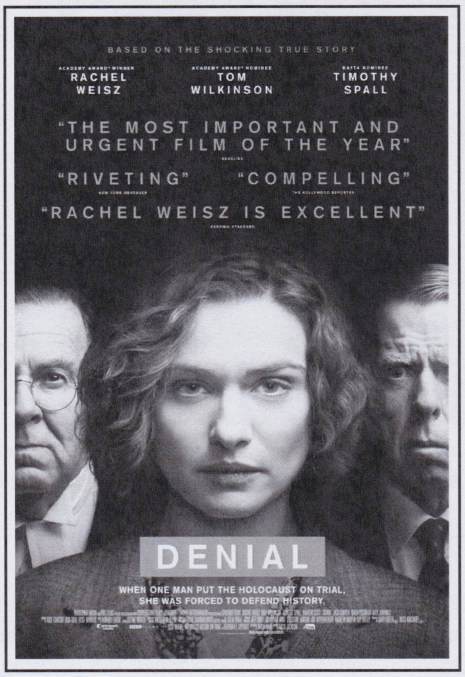
Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Movie Review – *Denial*

Released UK – January 2017. Distributed by Bleecker Street Entertainment One. Directed by: Mick Jackson; Rated: PG-13; Running time: 110 minutes.

Almost seventeen years after Mr Justice Gray delivered his verdict in the libel case brought by British historian David Irving against his Jewish-American critic Deborah Lipstadt and her publishers Penguin, this courtroom drama reaches the big screen. *Denial*, scripted by left wing playwright David Hare, had its London premiere on Holocaust Memorial Day, January 27th 2017.

As with HMD, *Denial* is designed to sacralise history. During a Catholic Mass, the very substance of bread and wine are transformed into the body and blood of Christ. In this film, historical events (and rumoured events) are transformed into objects for veneration in the new religion of Holocaustianity.



In November 1994 David Irving confronted Deborah Lipstadt, Professor of Jewish History at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. She had published a book denouncing holocaust revisionism the previous year, under the title *Denying the Holocaust*. This included several attacks on Irving, and Lipstadt had then been paid to tour Australia and New Zealand repeating these attacks, including ludicrous lies culled from the Soviet communist newspaper *Izvestiya*.

Denial opens with this dramatic confrontation, where Irving and one or two colleagues smuggled themselves into a lecture theatre where Lipstadt was addressing several hundred students. Lipstadt had consistently refused to engage in any form of open debate with Holocaust revisionists, but was unaware that Irving was in the audience.

In her Atlanta lecture, Lipstadt asserted that there were "mountains of documents" (many in her own possession, including a supposed 'blueprint' of the Auschwitz gas chambers) proving the orthodox account of the Holocaust. Georgia attorney Sam Dickson was the first to ask a question: he queried why Lipstadt was so determined to denigrate Irving, when the British historian had been widely praised by reputable authorities for his scrupulous research.

Irving then challenged Lipstadt to produce her supposed 'evidence' for the gas chambers and offered a $1,000 cash reward.

Two years later Irving sued Lipstadt and her British publishers Penguin for libel: he alleged that they had defamed him as "an Adolf Hitler partisan who wears blinkers and skews documents and misrepresents data in order to reach historically untenable conclusions, specifically those that exonerate Hitler."

Irving realised that this was a well-financed and systematic international effort to prevent him functioning as a historian – to intimidate publishers, to prevent bookshops from stocking his work, and perhaps most serious of all to discredit him among international archives on which he depended for the raw material of his trade. As Irving told *The Times* at the start of his legal battle with Lipstadt and Penguin: "Another serious allegation is that I destroyed documents which I obtained from the Moscow archives."

So Irving was not embarking on this hazardous libel action capriciously, or attempting to exploit the vagaries of defamation law to make money. He was engaged in a battle for professional survival.

A careful viewer of *Denial* will note that the film does not attempt to "prove" the existence of the Auschwitz homicidal gas chambers. Instead it reflects the strategy of Lipstadt's defence team in choosing to put Irving's entire career on trial. Prof. Sir Richard Evans (now Master of Wolfson College, Cambridge) assisted by a couple of postgraduate researchers spent a year combing through everything Irving had ever written in search of inconsistencies. The defence team also had access to an international network of "Holocaust experts" including the historians Peter Longerich (from Germany) and Christopher Browning (USA), as well as the Dutch architectural historian Robert Jan van Pelt.

Significantly the defence chose not to put Lipstadt herself into the witness box, nor any of the "eye witnesses" on whom orthodox Holocaust history almost entirely depends. So although Lipstadt (portrayed as a glamorous heroine in *Denial* by Rachel Weisz) had regularly asserted her expertise on the 'Holocaust', this was not tested at all in court. The film's title therefore refers both to 'Holocaust denial' and to Lipstadt's presumed self-denial in agreeing not to be the star of her own show (though the film makes up for this by encouraging viewers to see Lipstadt as a modern equivalent of the British warrior-queen Boadicea, whose statue she passes twice on her morning runs).

Inevitably the film plays up the difficulties facing a libel defendant under English law – which in contrast to the U.S. requires authors and publishers to justify (that is to say, prove the truth of) defamatory comments even against public figures. In the U.S. the burden of proof would have been on Irving to demonstrate the falsehood of the libel, in England (at least in theory) the burden lay with Lipstadt and Penguin. (The case preceded the Defamation Act 2013, which made significant changes in this area.) However most viewers will find the notion that Lipstadt was the underdog scarcely credible: Irving was representing himself, while Lipstadt's backers spent literally millions on her defence, led by Richard Rampton QC and the prominent Anglo-Jewish solicitor Anthony Julius (previously best known for representing Diana, Princess of Wales).

In retrospect a significant move at the pre-trial stage, highlighted in the film, was when Irving agreed with the suggestion by Lipstadt's team that the case should be heard by Judge Gray alone, rather than by a jury. Until the Defamation Act 2013 (which prescribed that defamation cases should be heard without a jury unless the court specifically orders otherwise) a jury would normally hear such cases, unless all parties agreed otherwise. The film implies that Lipstadt's team intentionally set out to flatter Irving into accepting trial without jury, suggesting that the issues involved were so complex that they were fit only for a judicial mind rather than for common folk. In fact another factor was the justified suspicion by Irving and his advisers that a jury (especially in multi-racial London) might be heavily prejudiced against him.

Another key point in the trial emphasised by *Denial* was the controversy over the *Leuchter Report.* At the instigation of German-Canadian publisher Ernst Zündel (who had been prosecuted by the Canadian government in association with Jewish groups for challenging orthodox 'Holocaust' history), an American expert in execution technology Fred Leuchter was hired in 1988 to visit Auschwitz-Birkenau and report on his findings as to the practicability of mass executions by gas chamber having taken place at the site.

One particular aspect of Leuchter's report stressed in *Denial* was his examination of the walls in delousing facilities at Auschwitz, where Zyklon-B is acknowledged to have been used for its accepted purpose – the destruction of lice which spread the deadly typhus infection. Leuchter found substantial "Prussian Blue" staining on the walls of these delousing facilities – left by the iron blue cyanide compound (including a substance called Turnbull Blue) which one would expect after Zyklon B had been used. He did not find such staining on the walls of the alleged gas chambers.

Unfortunately – and much to the benefit of Lipstadt's defence team – some revisionists at first made false assumptions from Leuchter's

findings. They assumed (as most laymen probably would) that more cyanide would be needed to kill a human being than to kill lice. But in fact insects have a higher resistance to cyanide than humans. This is presented in *Denial* as a (literal) "killer fact" deployed by Lipstadt's QC Richard Rampton, and it no doubt made an impression on the judge.

Yet there is a big difference between Irving having at one time shared in a general and quite natural misinterpretation of the *Leuchter Report,* and Irving supposedly having set out to deceive (as Lipstadt had alleged).

Moreover the "Prussian Blue" question is by no means as simple as the film suggests. The German scientist Germar Rudolf has made several important points on this, none of which are addressed in *Denial*:

i) according to all eyewitness accounts of supposed homicidal gassing at Auschwitz, these were carried out *en masse* in a cold underground facility – the supposed gas chamber; Rudolf notes that this "would have required enormous amounts of this product, which releases its poison only slowly and which spreads only slowly into each corner of the alleged gas chamber";

ii) the cold and wet walls of this underground facility ought to have made it more likely than the delousing facility to have produced the "Prussian Blue" residue;

iii) the water-resistant, alkaline mortar plaster on the walls of these underground facilities again ought to have promoted the formation of this blue residue, as compared to the lime mortar used in the delousing chamber;

iv) if we assume eyewitness reports to have been correct, the "gas chambers" would have been packed with hundreds of sweating people, leading to further damp condensation on the cold walls and again increasing reactivity for the formation of the blue residue.

Rachel Weisz as Deborah Lipstadt (*centre*) at London's High Court flanked by her legal team: Andrew Scott as solicitor Anthony Julius (*left*) and Tom Wilkinson as barrister Richard Rampton QC (*right*)

Another critical stage of the trial highlighted in *Denial* is the question of supposed holes in the roof of the alleged gas chambers, through which cyanide pellets were poured. The defence team's architectural expert Dr van Pelt seemed to admit under cross-examination by Irving that these holes or vents no longer existed. *Denial* wrongly implies that the trial resolved the issue of the holes in favour of Lipstadt, but in fact defenders of the orthodox 'exterminationist' line have continued since the trial to make various contradictory arguments on this question. The film implies that the slogan "No holes, no 'Holocaust'" was coined during the trial in 2000 – in fact it was coined by Prof. Robert Faurisson in 1994 – and in the absence of a clear and consistent argument from the "exterminationist" side explaining the location of the holes, it remains a valid refutation of their thesis.

Yet a further element of the case scarcely mentioned in *Denial* is the question of whether British propagandists invented gas chamber stories. Many years ago Irving had quoted an assessment from 1943 by former British intelligence chief Victor Cavendish-Bentinck that gas chamber stories had been exaggerated by Poles and Jews intending to "stoke up" the British, and that such stories had been earlier "played up" by British propagandists without actually believing them. Lipstadt's defence team insisted that the evidence did not support this (and eventually the judge agreed) but documents now available prove clearly that Britain's Political Warfare Executive did indeed invent a range of gas chamber rumours earlier in the war. For full details see my new article online at **www.heritageanddestiny.com**

Denial carefully avoids mentioning those sections of Mr Justice Gray's judgment which do not fit the filmmakers' anti-Irving agenda. The judge clearly stated:

"My assessment is that, as a military historian, Irving has much to commend him. For his works of military history Irving has undertaken thorough and painstaking research into the archives. He has discovered and disclosed to historians and others many documents which, but for his efforts, might have remained unnoticed for years. It was plain from the way in which he conducted his case and dealt with a sustained and penetrating cross-examination that his knowledge of World War 2 is unparalleled. His mastery of the detail of the historical documents is remarkable. He is beyond question able and intelligent. He was invariably quick to spot the significance of documents which he had not previously seen. Moreover he writes his military history in a clear and vivid style. I accept the favourable assessment by Professor [Donald Cameron] Watt and Sir John Keegan of the calibre of Irving's military history and reject as too sweeping the negative assessment of [Prof. Richard] Evans."

Moreover, in one significant area Mr Justice Gray found in favour of Irving and accepted that Lipstadt and Penguin Books had libelled him. This was their suggestion that he had breached an agreement with the Moscow archives in relation to documents he obtained for work on the Goebbels diaries, and that he had recklessly risked damage to the archives' property by mistreating the glass plates on which Goebbels had inscribed these diaries.

This was an extremely damaging libel against a professional historian, putting at risk his ability to access international archives in future. The judge agreed that this was a libel – but it goes unmentioned in *Denial*.

A further libel contained in Lipstadt's book was that Irving had been scheduled to speak alongside representatives of Hezbollah and Hamas (described by Lipstadt as "terrorist organisations") at an anti-Zionist conference in Sweden in 1992. Lipstadt and her publisher did not even attempt to justify this libel at the trial; nor did they defend their claim (originally lifted from *Izvestiya*) that Irving had a Hitler self-portrait hanging over his desk.

Part of Lipstadt's defence (echoed in Mr Justice Gray's judgment) was that Irving associated with the pro-Hitler "far Right", and that therefore any and all errors could be interpreted as deliberate deceit to promote national-socialism. Fortunately there are some defenders of the normal principles of free research, even well outside the ranks of "neo-Nazis".

For example the Irish Maoist Brendan Clifford has written of the Lipstadt case:

"An English historian, David Irving, set out to write a history of the Second World War from documents...he revised the figures downwards but never...denied that millions had been killed deliberately. Yet an English court found he was a Holocaust denier, and he was imprisoned in Austria as a Holocaust denier. Genocide was therefore removed from the sphere of historical investigation and made an Article of Faith enforceable by Law."

It's not often that *H&D* agrees with an Irish Maoist – but there's a first time for everything!

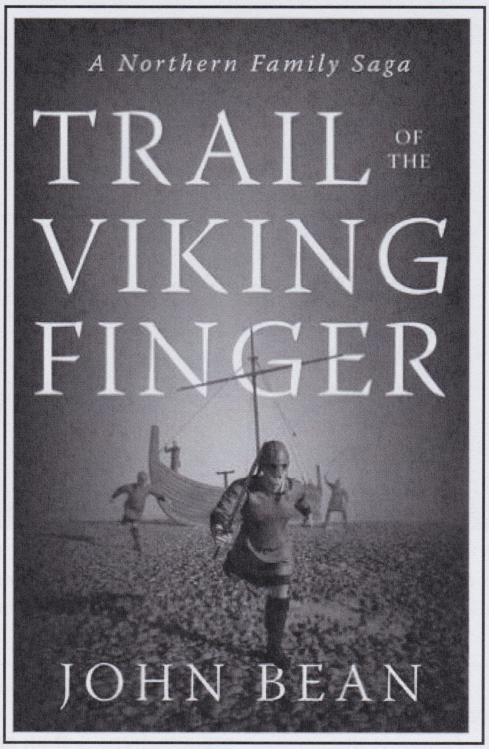
Denial is a film that most *H&D* readers will wish to see, as it is rare for Hollywood to address matters relating to our movement's recent history. However – despite the courtroom scenes being based on (very selective) verbatim court transcripts, it cannot be recommended to the general viewer as an accurate recreation of this peculiar legal landmark. Rather it is – in the tradition of *Schindler's List* – a contribution to the fairy tale school of 'history'.

Reviewed by Andy Ritchie, London, England

Trail of the Viking Finger: A Northern Family Saga by John Bean

Trail of the Viking Finger: A Northern Family Saga by John Bean, Matador, 2016, ISBN: 978-1785893-056 (pbk), 228 pages. Available for £7.99, plus postage - £3 (UK), £7 (Europe) or £10.30 (Rest of World) from: Troubador Publishing Ltd, 9 Priory Business Park, Wistow Road, Kibworth, Leicester, LE8 0RX or online at - www.troubador.co.uk - The book is also available to order from Amazon.co.uk and Amazon.com.

John Bean is something of a legend in British Nationalist circles. Partly because he has moved in those circles longer than almost anyone else still alive, having first become active over 60 years ago, and he is still going strong in his late 80's. Many will remember him for his Nationalist Notebook column in the '00s BNP magazine *Identity*, one of the few features of Nick Griffin's "ideological magazine" that contained any evidence of actually having an ideology (apart from "Give us yer money!"), as well as Mr Bean's often hard-hitting political analysis and commentary.



Also because of his political shrewdness and depth of thought, evidenced for example in his fascinating and insightful political autobiography, *Many Shades of Black*, which was reviewed in *H&D* issue 5 and is thoroughly recommended by this reviewer also. Throughout six decades of the tangled and fractious history of the Movement in Britain, John Bean was usually right, and, sadly, not just for him but for that Movement, usually unheeded.

Still clearly keeping up the good fight, Mr Bean with this book is now trying his hand at historical fiction, albeit fiction firmly rooted in historical and genetic facts (and indeed to a large extent the author's own family history) with a multi-generation family saga set in Yorkshire and the North-East of England.

Trail of the Viking Finger tells the history of one English family, the Byrnes, from Bjorne the Red, a Viking warrior in the army of King Harald III Sigurdsson of Norway, called Harðráði, who settled in Yorkshire after King Harald's defeat by the last rightful King of the English, Harold II Godwinson, at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066, to young Edward William "Teddy Bill" Byrne in 1920's Surrey. The eponymous Trail, running down the generations, is the gene for Dupuytren's Contracture, which causes its bearer's little fingers to curve in later life, borne by Bjorne and his descendants – the book's "Viking Finger". (It is also borne, as he tells us in his Preface, by the book's author himself).

Over the generations, events public and private impact Bjorne's descendants, from the brutal aftermath of the Norman Conquest, the Scottish Wars of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and early Fourteenth Centuries, the Black Death, the Reformation, the Civil War, the Industrial Revolution, the British Empire and the First World War to various romances, tragedies and family intrigues, disputes and scandals. A tale told from the viewpoint of various members of the Bjorne/Byrne family through the centuries, linked by the bond of blood evidenced by the "Viking Finger" that pops up again and again down the generations of their kindred.

The tale reflects daily life for yeoman farmers, occasionally soldiers, and small craftsmen, from jewellers to toolmakers, as the Byrnes mostly are, in Yorkshire and, in later years, Tyneside over the nine centuries to the early part of the last century, interspersed with brief accounts where relevant of the historical stage on which they moved. It is readable, and if anything it is too short – this reader at least would have liked some of the family tales fleshed out more, and others skated over briefly told more fully.

It is John Bean's first historical novel and, though a worthy effort, his inexperience with the genre shows in the odd anachronism.

For example nobody in Eleventh Century England thought, let alone spoke, of themselves or anyone else as being "Celts" as Mr Bean has them doing. Even though very likely some were indeed as he depicts well aware that their ancestry – as indeed did by then that of almost everyone who thought of themselves as "English" – went back before the Danish and Anglo-Saxon incursions.

The term "Celt" was applied by Greek and Roman Classical writers to some tribes in Central and Western Europe, and then fell out of use for over a thousand years, being revived by the Scots historian George Buchanan in 1582. However the idea that Britain was once Celtic dates no earlier than the Breton scholar Paul-Yves Pezron, writing in 1703, and was popularised in this country in 1707 by Edward Lhuyd, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. The pre-Saxon people of England called themselves Brythoniaid, "Britons", or "Cumbrogi", "countrymen", whence "Cymry" for the modern Welsh, but never "Celts".

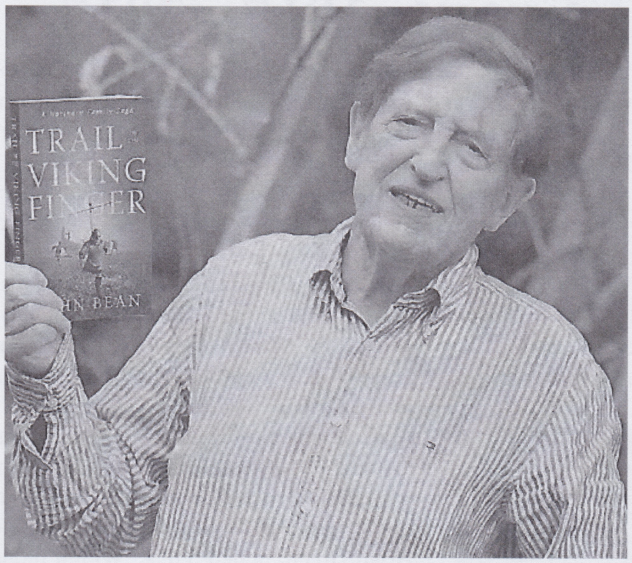
Also the leader of a Danish warband in 1066 says "May Woden and Odin look after you good warriors", despite the fact that Woden and Odin are, as he would have been well aware if he knew both names, the same God. The Danes called the All-Father "Odin" ("Oðinn" to be pedantic!) and the Anglo-Saxons, some centuries earlier when they still held to the Old Faith, called Him "Woden" – sadly they had long ceased to call on him by any name by the 11th Century. Given that in this case one Dane is talking to another, presumably in Old Norse, I can't see why what was even then a long-lapsed Old English word would have been used, especially in this tautological way.

The Hundred Years' War is mentioned as being over by 1381, which given that it started in 1337 is arithmetically as well as historically implausible. Indeed historians usually declare the war ended not in 1437 but at the Battle of Castillon in 1453, but the Hundred-and-Sixteen Years' War doesn't quite trip off the tongue so easily!

There is also a rather strange reference to a British subject going through "passport control" to enter British India in the 1860's. In fact, before the First World War passports were rarely required to cross even international borders, let alone to move about within the British Empire.

There are a few other such nits that could be picked and minor quibbles that could be raised, and more significantly some of the characters act and speak in a somewhat anachronistically modern way for their purported era. However, these are to be expected in someone who has not written this sort of book before, and are not so bad as to undermine the reader's willing suspension of disbelief whilst reading the story, which this reviewer enjoyed doing.

More important is that the author subtly but profoundly conveys the sense of a nation and a people as an extended family, bonded by



John Bean (*above*) with his newly published second novel. His earlier books include the novel *Blood in the Square* and the memoir *Many Shades of Black*.

blood and kinship. The very antithesis of the globalist neoliberal idea that it is some sort of quasi-corporation, united by "shared values" and held together by a "social contract", which anyone from anywhere can in principle join, with a passport signalling no identity deeper than that conveyed by a global corporation's ID card.

John Bean ends his tale before the first idea of Britain was supplanted, with no vestige of a popular mandate, by the second. But his first chapter, set in 1928, ends with a dark foreboding in a novel whose politics are otherwise, though deeply imbuing the narrative, kept firmly implicit:

"Little did young Edward William Byrne, the Hartley family, or any of those in the Dorking shop know that in the next hundred years life and the nation's structure was to change more than it had in the previous one thousand. The reasons for some of these changes would be as obscure and pointless as the horns placed on a Viking helmet by the Victorians".

Quite. It is worth following John Bean as he follows the *Trail of the Viking Finger*, the trail of blood and kindred, down the centuries. For it is a trail it is down to us to ensure leads on through and past those "changes" into the centuries to come. If we do as much as Mr Bean has done to fight for that, we too will have played a valiant part.

Reviewed by Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire

Editor's note: In an amicable arrangement with Ostara Publications, John Bean has arranged that his two earlier political books are now available direct from him at ***johnatjbapr@aol.com.*** *These are:* Blood in the Square, *paper-back version, published December 2014 @ £6.95, and* Many Shades of Black, *republished in November 2013 @ £8.95.*

Blood in the Square *is a short novel based on the author's own experiences inside the British Nationalist movements of the sixties. This is used to portray the lives of the fictional characters, including some of those who were strongly, and sometimes violently, opposed to the nationalists.*

Many Shades of Black *could be described as John Bean's political autobiography up to 1999. From 1950 for the next forty years he led a very active political life, including working with Mosley, A.K. Chesterton and Andrew Fountaine. Any criticism he makes of these are only constructive. The same could particularly be said of his long-term friend John Tyndall. At the time of this 250pp book's first publication the 'anti-fascist'* Searchlight *magazine said: "Bean wrote with wit and hate. He was also one of the best street speakers of the British far-Right after Mosley."*

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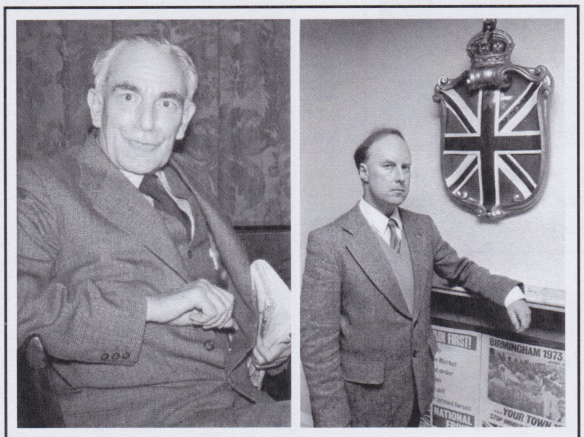
50 Years of the National Front: 1967 - 2017

Fifty years ago – in the face of an increasingly multiracial and liberal political culture – British nationalists united to form the National Front, which was to become for a time the most electorally successful racial nationalist party in the White world. The official launch of the NF was on 7th February 1967, with over 2,000 founding members drawn from three groups that had come together following weeks of negotiations to form the new party.

First chairman of the party was A.K. Chesterton, whose League of Empire Loyalists (LEL) was the largest group of founding members. A veteran of the First World War where he won the Military Cross, Chesterton had been a prominent supporter of Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists, determined to avert a second European brothers' war, and had edited the BUF paper *The Blackshirt*, but had split from Mosley in 1938.

Though he had set up a short-lived "National Front after Victory" in 1944, Chesterton became convinced by the mid-'50s that the only realistic option was to support patriots inside the Conservative Party. Until 1953 he had retained a regular platform for his views in the monthly journal *Truth*, which had at one time been backed by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's right-hand man Sir Joseph Ball and played a still mysterious role right up to 1940 in the Conservative Party's secret war between Chamberlain's peace policy and Churchill's warmongering.

Chesterton created his own journal *Candour* in 1953 after *Truth* suffered a politically correct internal coup. His LEL succeeded for a time in attracting high quality young nationalist recruits, but was held back by the division between those who were essentially diehard Tory imperialists and those with a broader nationalist vision. Among the latter were young men who were to become the leaders of British nationalism in the late 20th century: Colin Jordan, John Tyndall, John Bean and Martin Webster.



Founding NF chairman A.K. Chesterton, who led the party from 1967 to 1970, and John Tyndall who had two terms as NF leader during the party's peak years, 1972-74 and 1976-80.

Jordan, Tyndall and Bean broke away from the LEL in 1957, and various factions briefly united from 1960 to 1962 in the British National Party (the second group to have that name – see *H&D* 70 – but having no direct relationship to the present-day party). This BNP was the true forerunner of the NF, fighting a small number of election campaigns and enjoying some success in 1964 when John Bean polled 9.3% in the West London constituency of Southall.

The BNP – controlled by Bean and his ally, Norfolk landowner and ex-Tory Andrew Fountaine – had proved that there was electoral potential for nationalist politics outside the Labour Party, though their former allies Jordan and Tyndall were pursuing a more hardline path, first in the National Socialist Movement from 1962, and then in separate factions after 1964 when Tyndall and Webster broke away to form the Greater Britain Movement.

During the discussions to form the NF in 1967, Jordan's NSM (later British Movement) was never involved, the GBM had a more friendly attitude. Tyndall wrote in his journal *Spearhead*: "To advocate the Nationalist answer to an ever-widening audience must be our prime aim ...we cannot afford the luxury of fragmentation. ...Let us all be quite clear about this; in terms of ultimate aim, little separates most existing Nationalist Groups. Closer collaboration is both feasible and advisable. If we are all to build an effective Nationalist opposition we must work together. Nationalists have everything to gain and nothing to lose by acting now."

Officially during their negotiations to form the NF, delegates from Chesterton's LEL and the Bean-Fountaine BNP excluded the GBM because of the blatantly national socialist past of Tyndall, Webster *et al.* The third element in the new party was the Racial Preservation Society, an anti-immigration pressure group founded by ex-Mosleyites and based in Sussex, where the printer Alan Hancock produced a stream of well-documented propaganda material.

Within a few months of the NF's creation, Tyndall and Webster quietly wound up the GBM and took their members into the new party, which *Spearhead* endorsed in September 1967.

The NF's first serious electoral test was at the local elections in May 1969 when they put up a creditable 45 candidates nationwide, with an average vote of 8% (very good for those days, when the two-party system was dominant). In one Huddersfield ward the NF candidate won 18.7%, and later that year in East London they managed 11.5% in a by-election.

At the 1970 general election the NF had ten candidates: their best vote was in Islington where a Protestant minister, the Rev. Brian Green, polled 5.6%. Within months of this election the party suffered the first of many internal crises. Chesterton had been in the habit since the late 1940s of spending most winters in South Africa, partly for health reasons. This made him vulnerable to an internal coup by disaffected members of the NF Directorate. Former RPS member John O'Brien became the new NF chairman, while John Tyndall (who had refused to join the anti-Chesterton conspiracy) became deputy chairman, though for the next year the O'Brien faction was engaged in efforts to purge or marginalise the Tyndall-Webster 'hardliners'.

In the summer of 1972 the Directorate's divisions led to a formal split: O'Brien and his allies quit to form a "moderate" breakaway called the National Independence Party. John Tyndall became the new NF chairman: just over five years after being regarded as too "extreme" to be accepted as founding members of the NF, Tyndall, Webster and their ex-GBM allies were now in charge of the party.

Soon after this takeover, the NF's warnings about immigration gained further political traction when Edward Heath's Tory government accepted the right of 30,000 Ugandan Asians who held British passports to settle in the UK, after Uganda's dictator Idi Amin expelled Asians from his country.

Tory rightwingers openly rebelled against Heath, and the turning point for the NF in gaining credibility was the November 1972 Uxbridge by-election. NF candidate John Clifton (deputy chairman of the party) polled 2,920 votes (8.2%) and was backed by numerous members of the Monday Club, the main anti-immigration Tory faction. Just as important as their own strong vote was the fact that the NF had easily eclipsed two rival nationalist campaigns: Sir Oswald Mosley's lieutenant Dan Harmston polled 2.5% for Union Movement (which was effectively consigned to history post-Uxbridge), while Clare Macdonald from ex-NF chairman O'Brien's NIP managed only 1.6%.

Another sign of the NF's growing significance was the turnout of 1,500 members for its 1972 Remembrance Day march in Whitehall. At the local elections in spring 1973 the party amassed more than 10,000 votes in Leicester alone, and averaged 6.8% in Greater London; all five NF candidates in the immigrant-blighted Lancashire industrial town of Blackburn polled over 20%. Then on 24th May 1973 Martin Webster polled a record 16% (4,789 votes) at a parliamentary by-election in West Bromwich, where neighbouring Tory MP Enoch Powell refused to endorse his own party's candidate.

On the back of these successes the party committed to fighting over fifty seats at the next general election, qualifying for nationwide party political broadcasts on television and radio. Inevitably some

members were disappointed with the overall results after the still growing NF overstretched itself for this campaign: while only 30 of the party's units were large enough for branch status, there were 54 parliamentary candidates in February 1974, gaining a total of 76,825 votes (averaging 3.1%). Eight months later at the second 1974 election there were 90 NF candidates totalling 113,844 votes: party membership had tripled in two years. This time the strongest NF vote was 9.4% in Hackney.

Latent divisions within the party were heightened by some on the "populist" wing who felt that progress had slowed because Tyndall and Webster's "nazi" past was a handicap. The NF Directorate was evenly split at its October 1974 post-election meeting, and Tyndall was removed from the leadership on the chairman's casting vote.

Ex-Tory John Kingsley Read from Blackburn was installed as the new chairman and the short-term result was internal disruption leading to a fall in the number of NF candidates in 1975. At the end of that year Kingsley Read's faction tried to expel Tyndall and his allies from the party (a trick that was to be repeated by Nick Griffin a quarter-century later), but they were reinstated to NF membership by the High Court. In January 1976 those determined to forge a party free of the "nazi" taint broke away to form the National Party, under Kingsley Read's leadership, while Tyndall and Webster resumed control of the NF. Though some of the NP's founders were ex-Tories, others were among the intellectual vanguard of the NF: men like Richard Lawson, Dave McCalden and Steve Brady, who were influenced by the anti-Hitler, radical wing of national socialism known as Strasserism, after the brothers Gregor and Otto Strasser.

The two most recent NF chairmen: Dave MacDonald (*left*, 2015-) and Kevin Bryan (2013-2015)

The first electoral clash between the rival parties was at the Coventry North West by-election in March 1976: Andrew Fountaine for the NF polled 2.7% – not a great result but well ahead of the NP's Kingsley Read who managed 0.6%. At that year's local elections two months later both the NF and NP could claim some credit. The NF fielded a record 176 candidates, including every ward in Leicester where they averaged 18.5% and almost won a seat; meanwhile the NP (though much smaller nationwide) actually won two council seats in Blackburn, where one of the victors was Kingsley Read himself.

A turning point in the nationalist rivalry came in July 1976 at a local by-election in Deptford, South London. As it happened the NP had by far the stronger local branch here, but the NF's Richard Edmonds entered the contest: between them the NP and NF polled 44.5%, but with the nationalist vote split, Labour were able to hold the seat.

In November 1976 John Tyndall's future father-in-law Charles Parker achieved one of the NF's best parliamentary by-election votes: 7.3% in Walsall North. As happened several times in the 1970s, the NF finished ahead of the Liberals here, and staked a claim to be viewed as Britain's third-largest party (and incidentally the NP were crushed in Walsall, polling just 0.7%).

At this point the NF made a commitment to fight more than 300 seats at the next general election, then expected at any time with the Labour government on the ropes (though in fact the election didn't come until May 1979, when the NF's momentum had stalled). In the meantime impressive votes continued to stack up. College lecturer Andrew Brons became another NF parliamentary candidate to defeat the Liberals when he polled 8.8% in Birmingham Stechford, then in May 1977 came arguably the NF's finest achievement – the Greater London Council elections, where they won more than 119,000 votes across the capital, fighting all but one of the 92 GLC constituencies. The NF hit 19% in two GLC constituencies – Hackney South & Shoreditch and Bethnal Green & Bow. Even in Tottenham which formerly had a strong NP branch (and where Kingsley Read's party still managed 2%) the NF polled 10%.

Aside from elections, the NF became best known in this period for large-scale marches. With more than 13,000 members by the summer of 1977, the party was able to turn out a significant street presence, and on 13th August 1977 NF marchers in Lewisham were confronted by an 'anti-fascist' mob in what became a riot drawing in local black criminals eager to confront the police.

To some extent this violence played into the demonisation strategy of the NF's opponents, though John Tyndall replied: "It must be remembered that the politicians who regularly deprecated our practice of holding marches and other types of large public demonstration were people whose parties, without exception, had easy access to television and radio and whose leaders' speeches, though they were usually delivered to selected audiences in closed meetings, would be reported faithfully in the press the next day, and often broadcast as well. To such people, the need for activities of the kind in which we were engaged was almost zero. We did not enjoy the same favourable position; the streets of our country's towns and cities were among the very few places open to us to make our presence felt and our name known."

Post-Lewisham there was a perceptible decline in the NF's electoral support: just days after the riot, local solicitor Tony Reed Herbert polled 5.7% at the Birmingham Ladywood by-election, while at Bournemouth East (admittedly never likely to be an NF stronghold) on 24th November the NF's Kenneth McKilliam finished with only 3.0%, behind the candidate of the New Britain Party, a quasi-nationalist party founded by prominent Anglican Dennis Delderfield.

The killer blow for the Front came at the end of January 1978, when Tory leader Margaret Thatcher gave a television interview in which she acknowledged that "people are really rather afraid that this country might be rather swamped by people with a different culture. ...In my view, that is one thing that is driving some people to the National Front. They do not agree with the objectives of the National Front, but they say that at least they are talking about some of the problems. ...We ourselves must talk about this problem and we must show that we are prepared to deal with it."

Almost immediately this "swamping" comment by Thatcher – a calculated appeal to NF voters – had a noticeable impact. The NF was pushed into fourth place at the Ilford North by-election in March 1978, though still polling 4.7%; and Helena Steven's brave campaign in multiracial Lambeth Central, taking 6.2%, proved to be the last time the NF finished ahead of the Liberals at a parliamentary election.

In 1979 the NF fulfilled its pledge to stand over 300 candidates and polled a total of 191,719 votes, but many were paper campaigns and only two polled above 5%. While the party's leaders correctly anticipated that Thatcher would betray her immigration pledges, the NF was never to recover its glory days, because straight after the election another round of internal recriminations erupted. One split and purge followed another: despite a very brief revival in the mid-1980s, the 1986 split effectively ensured that even within racial nationalism the NF would be overshadowed by John Tyndall's BNP by the end of the '80s.

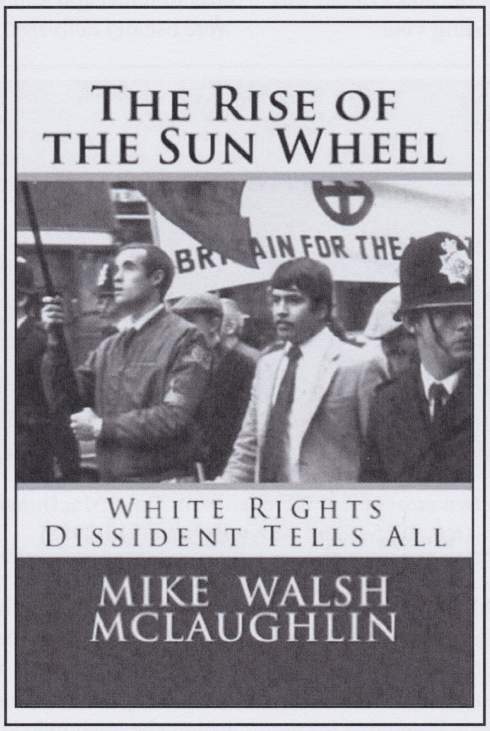
Since the BNP began its slow death in 2010, the NF has continued to fly the flag for traditional nationalist principles, though obviously a far smaller organisation than at its 1970s peak. Present chairman Dave MacDonald is an elected parish councillor in an Aberdeen suburb. It remains to be seen whether the NF will be able to rebuild a significant nationwide force, particularly as UKIP in turn declines from its own electoral peak, or whether the NF will be the kernel of a future realignment of the nationalist movement. For a fuller multipart history of the NF, see issues 30-37 and 39 of *H&D*.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Book Review - *The Rise of the Sunwheel - White Rights dissident tells all* by Mike Walsh McLaughlin

The Rise of the Sunwheel by Mike Walsh McLaughlin. 2016. ISBN13 9781514246184, softback, 74 pages, Available only on-line from Amazon.com ***for £24.00***.

I have to admit that I read this book with some trepidation. Being an ex-member of British Movement myself and knowing the author as I do, I took a firm self-commitment to review the booklet with as much impartiality as I could.



I am in complete agreement with McLaughlin when it comes to ideology. We are both lifelong national socialists so I have no qualms about his political statements. That being said one would expect me to produce a positive critique of the book, but as you will read, I just couldn't do it.

Where to begin? There are so many things wrong with this autobiography that I honestly don't know where to start.

OK firstly – is it an autobiography or a biography? McLaughlin slips from the third person to the first person singular with confusing regularity. Did he have somebody take down his life story and if so who was it? There is no mention of the person anywhere.

Grammatically, *The Rise of the Sunwheel* is dreadful. Misspellings abound and I don't think this book has ever been proof read.

Examples are bier instead of beer (one would have macabre difficulty in drinking a 'bier'); puling instead of pulling; forensic where forensics is meant and many more. I won't labour the point.

McLaughlin has also a bewildering grammatical style quite unique to those of us who strive to write correct prose.

Photographs which bear absolutely no relation to the page text are scattered through the booklet willy-nilly.

Chapter headings can appear on a different page than the chapter concerned and the phraseology is both repetitive and wildly erratic. McLaughlin seems to love the Yiddish word '*chutzpah*' which he overuses throughout. But enough of what you might think is my grammatical nit-picking.

Is the tale factual? Well I am sorry to have to report that it's not. His early life his splattered with inconsistencies. His description of his parents' political views range from them being active IRA terrorists "226 Knowsley Road was (a) virtual headquarters not only of the Liverpool Communist Party cadres but (of) the Irish republican cause too"; to "Michael's parents were fervent nationalists and socialist too" - hmm...

He has his father fighting the Black and Tans throughout the 1920s when in fact the Tans were demobilised in 1920.

I was a bit incensed by his rubbishing of Michael Collins, one of the few decent Irish patriots, brutally gunned down by the IRA.

We are treated to his incredible life as a sea-dog in which we learn that in the course of a few years he not only visited every country on earth but escaped death in most of them. He even has himself in the New York Street gangs of the mid 19th century (glamorised in the film *Gangs of New York*) – "young McLaughlin was to become influential as a boy gang's leader in Hell's Kitchen waterfront saloons". Note to readers – the area known as 'Hell's Kitchen' was the mainly Irish part of the equally notorious 'Five Points' – both demolished and rebuilt before the end of the 19th century!

He says he began his political career as a founder member of British Movement in 1968. Now I myself was a Northern Organiser of BM from 1970 to 1974 working closely with Colin Jordan (CJ to his friends), British Movement's leader and I can honestly state I only heard of McLaughlin a couple of times in conversations with CJ around 1973. He was not then 'a leading member' – he wasn't on British Movement's advisory National Council. I was, so am in a fairly unique position to say so.

McLaughlin became leader of BM in late 1974 after Colin Jordan was arrested for shoplifting some 'women's knickers' from a Tesco store in Leamington Spa. McLaughlin then refers to CJ as a cross-dresser which he most certainly was not!

CJ lived in Tudor Avenue, Coventry with his aged and bedridden mother. He had to shop for her as well as himself hence the buying of women's underwear. CJ genuinely forgot to pay for them and was fined £50. He was so embarrassed by the fact that the national press got hold of the story and splashed it on their front pages. CJ was devastated and handed over leadership of BM to McLaughlin.

I'll skip through his "Leader of all British Nationalists" phase and bring him to task about two things.

Firstly his character assassination of Colin Jordan – whom I had the honour to work with and speak alongside. CJ was the perfect gentleman but McLaughlin knowing that CJ cannot now answer back, accuses him of being everything from a Russian spy (I kid you not!) to a sexual pervert and who was only in it for the money. CJ gave his whole life to the cause of national socialism and to see his name besmirched in this way makes my blood boil.

Secondly on the Ray Hill affair. For those too young to remember, Hill was a traitor to nationalism and was a paid spy for the Jewish *Searchlight* magazine.

British Movement marching in Worcester, 1981 – an event organised by the future *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill

McLaughlin claims that he knew about Hill all along and falsely says Hill was never a member of BM as he (McLaughlin) suspected him from the start.

This is again a falsehood. On Hill's return from South Africa he joined BM. I saw Hill's membership card myself at the time when Hill was leading a near-successful bid for the ousting of McLaughlin and his replacement as BM leader.

There is much more. The overwhelming message of the book is that McLaughlin was and is a unique gift to the whole of mankind. *The Rise of the Sunwheel* is nothing but a paean of endless praise for a fictional character who was or rather is a cross between Indiana Jones and Friedrich Nietzsche.

I cannot recommend this book to any White nationalist and I sincerely hope that it is not read and believed by comrades new to our ranks who after reading it will be confused by this at times ridiculous and at other times savagely vindictive and truly puzzling book. Read it at your peril!

Reviewer's Footnote. I didn't check his poetry after I wrote the review. However though he claims to be "Britain's greatest poet." And the few bits I could find were inconsistent doggerel.
Take this gem of a line –
"You touched my sole and gave my life meaning"
His poetry is mediocre so I've missed nothing. The final conclusion that I came to was that the man is not well mentally and his wild claims reflect a deeply disturbed psychopath living in a make-believe world he believes is real. Psychopathic megalomania.

Reviewed by Eddy Morrison, Leeds, Yorkshire

Editor's note: When we approached Michael Walsh, aka Michael McLaughlin, aka Dermot McLaughlin for a review copy of his little booklet, he turned us down (what a meanie!). However as you can see we did finally manage to obtain a copy (via Amazon).

Whether McLaughlin's his parents were as tight as him, I don't know, but what is known they were hardline Communists/Irish Republicans. I can only guess he joined our movement to rebel against them, because of his lack of pocket money?

I first met McLaughlin when he was BM leader in the early 1980s. The BM at the time was growing rapidly, mainly due to the collapse of the NF into 3 or 4 factions. However, he did not have either the foresight or the intelligence to take advantage of the situation, and he let Ray Hill (and others) almost destroy the Movement from within. He closed the BM down a couple of years later.

Thankfully Steve Frost and others managed to reform the BM and have kept it going to this day.

Some years after McLaughlin had left the BM he claimed the BM's half of a sizeable estate left in the will of a former BM/NF member (the other half being claimed on behalf of the NF by one 'honest' Ian Anderson - even though Anderson was no longer in the NF!) So the rightful (morally anyway) heirs to this will – the BM and the NF – did not see a penny of it.

McLaughlin, who is now living in Spain, has rebranded himself as one Michael Walsh – an Irish (note he's not British anymore) nationalist writer, and political revolutionary (you really could not make it up!).

And finally, I had to laugh – well cry, when I read McLaughlin/Walsh's plug for the updated version of his booklet, and I quote:

"Finally don't forget the NEW UPDATED edition of THE RISE OF THE SUN WHEEL; Other than Mein Kampf *this is the only honest book written by a political revolutionary."*

As my old Scottish friend John Ross would say to me over a pint or two of Sam Adams beer, in a northern Virginia bar, many miles from our homes in old Blighty - "Mark, they would never believe us back home"!

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Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd: South Africa's Greatest Prime Minister, Part III

Dr. Verwoerd conducted an intensive campaign, speaking in Bloemfontein, Groblersdal, Lichtenburg, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Windhoek and lastly at the Goodwood show grounds in Cape Town, speaking before crowds of 5,000, 10,000 and 15,000 people. In his final speech he advised his supporters that if they should win, they should celebrate their victory modestly, so as not to antagonise their opponents.

The referendum was held on 5 October 1960 and the question put to the voters was "Are you in favour of a Republic for the Union?" In a voter turnout of 90.7% of the registered voters, 850,458 (52.3%) voted "Yes" and 775,878 (47.7%) voted "No", giving the republicans a majority of 74,580 votes. On 7 October 1960 Dr. Verwoerd praised the voters for the maturity they had shown, but recognised that differences of opinion would remain. He said that "Deep down, however, there must be a common purpose and a national loyalty which keeps us one. It is my keen desire and firm object to try to lead our nation in such a way that, without sacrificing or compromising on principle, either the one party or the other, we need never again feel like two nations in one State".[101]

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in January 1960, inspecting a unit of the King's African Rifles in Lusaka (then Northern Rhodesia). A week later he flew to South Africa to complete his African tour, delivering the infamous "wind of change" speech to the South African Parliament in Cape Town.

1960 would be a watershed year for both Africa and South Africa. The European colonial powers were informed by the international bankers that the indigenous populations had reached such a state of development that it would only be fair to grant them their "independence" and *uhuru* (freedom), even though they had barely left the nursery stage of civilisation. This change in direction suited both parties. The colonial powers would save on the expense of having to subsidise and develop these colonies (which was indeed their responsibility), while the international bankers led by the Rothschild syndicate would plunge these hapless territories into irredeemable and permanent debt. They would be ably assisted by the economic hitmen of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

The resulting chaos, bloodshed, secessions, *coups d'etat*, military dictatorships and subsequent collapse in health and living standards would be deemed as regrettable, but unavoidable consequences. Only Portugal, Rhodesia and South Africa were prepared to resist this lunacy. In the first half of 1960 South Africa was subjected to a three pronged attack – the visit of British Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, followed by the CIA-orchestrated riots at Sharpeville and in other urban areas, and the MI6-planned assassination of Dr. Verwoerd. All three events were intended to prepare the ground for a violent revolution, which ultimately failed.

On 5 January 1960 British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan accompanied by his wife Lady Dorothy departed on his errand to inform the various colonial administrations that their time was up. On 27 January 1960 the Macmillans arrived in Johannesburg. While Mr. Macmillan was in Pretoria he visited the African township of Meadowlands and Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal. At the latter venue he met Chief Frank Maserumule who gave Mr. Macmillan a leopard skin which he draped over his shoulders. Chief Chuene then informed Mr. Macmillan: "You see for yourself now – we do not live in chains!"[102]

On 1 February 1960 the Macmillans arrived in Cape Town and stayed at the prime minister's residence, Groote Schuur. The following morning the two prime ministers had a discussion lasting several hours.[103] Dr. Verwoerd soon realised that he could not have any confidence in Mr. Macmillan and viewed him with suspicion. He was shocked to learn that he was not a man of principle when he said that a leader must not be narrow-minded, and should be able to adjust his principles "as a boat adjusts its sails to the wind".[104]

The following morning at 10.30 am Mr. Macmillan gave his famous "wind of change" speech. Ironically, during his stay in Cape Town there was a strong south-easterly wind and the top of Table Mountain was covered in white cloud. It is a British parliamentary convention that the prime minister makes available a copy of his speech to his opposite number. Dr. Verwoerd's secretary, Fred Barnard, patiently waited to receive it, but it never came,[105] even though embargoed copies had already been distributed to the press. This was a sly trick, not unknown to British politicians, whereby Mr. Macmillan hoped to cause Dr. Verwoerd maximum discomfit and embarrassment by catching him on the back foot.

Mr. Macmillan's speech consisted of ten typed pages, which had been prepared months before in Whitehall, and was delivered in what is usually known as diplomatic "speak" as he condemned and insulted his host in guarded language,[106] warning White South Africans that they should mend their ways and fit in with what was happening elsewhere in Africa. Mr. Macmillan droned on sonorously about the fact that:
"The most striking of all the impressions I have formed since I left London a month ago is of the strength of this African national consciousness. In different places it takes different forms, but it is happening everywhere. The wind of change is blowing throughout the continent…

He continued:
"As I see it, the great issue in this second half of the twentieth century is whether the uncommitted peoples of Asia and Africa will swing to the East or the West…
"Of course, I realise that these are hard, difficult and sometimes baffling problems…As a fellow member of the Commonwealth we have always tried to give South Africa our support and encouragement, but I hope you will not mind my saying frankly that there are some aspects of your policies which make it impossible for us to do this without being false to our own deep convictions about the political destinies of free men to which in our own territories we are trying to give effect".[107] This was a fine example of British hypocrisy,[108] as we now know this "wind of change" was not intended to liberate the Black people, but to replace one form of control which was honest and direct, with another form of white power exercised indirectly and dishonestly through puppet regimes no matter how brutal and inefficient.

Dr. Verwoerd who never used notes and was able to speak coherently and intelligently for hours on end (his longest speech was for three hours in the Senate) had no difficulty in countering Mr. Macmillan's tendentious arguments, as the following extract shows:

"We call ourselves European, but actually we represent the White man of Africa. They are the only people, not only in the Union, but through major portions of Africa, who brought civilisation here, who made the development of Black nationalism possible, to bring them education, by showing them this way of life, by bringing them industrial development, by bringing them the ideals which Western civilisation has developed itself.

"And the White man who came to Africa perhaps to trade in some cases, perhaps to bring the gospel, has remained to stay and particularly we in the southernmost portion of Africa have such a stake here that this is our only motherland; we have nowhere else to go. We settled a country bare and the Bantu came in this country and settled certain portions for themselves and it is in line with the thinking of Africa to grant those fullest rights which we also, with you, admit all people should have. We believe in providing those rights for those people in the fullest degree in that part of Southern Africa which their forefathers found for themselves and settled in, but similarly we believe in balance. We believe in allowing exactly those same full opportunities to remain within the grasp of the White man who has made this all possible, and we also see ourselves as a part of the western world, a true White state in Africa, with the possibility of granting a full future to the Black man in our midst".[109]

The press asked for copies of Dr. Verwoerd's impressive riposte, but none were available. Copies were later printed and were still being sought years after the event.

Dr. Verwoerd was very strict about not criticising the internal affairs of other countries, but after the British ambassador, Sir John Maud, had tried to interfere in the administration of South African justice, he made an exception and deviated from this policy when he told the British with great relevance and foresight:

"Britain should be careful about the immigration of non-Whites on such a large scale; Britain was a proud nation who had rendered great services to the world, but if Britain wanted to remain proud of its nationhood it should stop allowing non-Whites in by the thousand; they were making a bastard race of themselves and this would one day be the source of many difficulties for the British people".[110]

On Monday, 21 March 1960 a nation-wide anti-pass campaign began under the auspices of the Pan-African Congress. Lurking behind the scenes was a CIA front, the African American Institute,[111] whose *agents provocateurs* had intimidated Black workers and dragged them out of their homes in order to enforce their participation.[112] They also prevented all the bus drivers from taking the workers to their places of employment. Another key figure who stoked up the agitation was the Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Ambrose Reeves,[113] who fled the country shortly thereafter on 1 April 1960 as "a persecuted Christian".[114] There were no grounds for any form of resentment. As has already been pointed out, the principal purpose of the passes was to protect existing workers from the influx of non-urban blacks and illegal immigrants, who would force wages down and reduce their living standards. Workers were being housed in huge new townships and Black unemployment was low at about 10%.[115]

The major flashpoint was a police station at Sharpeville, Vereeniging where 20,000 Blacks armed with *pangas* (machetes), metal pipes and guns were demanding that they be arrested for having destroyed their passes. Reinforcements could not be summoned as the telephone wires had been cut ahead of time by the revolutionaries. 150 policemen were trying to calm the crowd down, when a constable's revolver accidentally fell out of his holster and discharged a shot. The crowd then advanced. With the memory of the Cato Manor riot in Durban, which had happened only two months previously on 24 January 1960, when four White and five Black policemen were hacked to death, they opened fire on the menacing crowd. 69 were killed and 180 were wounded.

Dr Verwoerd seconds after an assassination attempt in April 1960, when he was shot twice at pointblank range by an apparently disturbed millionaire, David Pratt, who committed suicide a year later. It is strongly suspected that the unstable assassin was coached by MI6 agents.

Sensational reports were spread by journalists and photographers who seemingly had already positioned themselves before the event.[116] The Security Council of the United Nations convened to discuss a potential threat to international peace and security. The United States sent a note "deploring"[117] what had happened and blamed Dr. Verwoerd. At a meeting held in Meyerton, Transvaal on 26 March 1960 attended by 80,000 supporters, Dr. Verwoerd informed them that "*ons is bewus daarvan dat agter heelwat van die opstokery wit kragte sit*" (We are aware that behind much of the agitation there are white powers).[118] The conclusion reached by former National Intelligence Services officer, Advocate Piet Pretorius, was that the Sharpeville incident was a false flag operation, engineered by the CIA.[119] On 31 August 1960 the state of emergency was lifted.

Before to the first assassination attempt on Dr. Verwoerd on 9 April 1960 at the Union Exposition held at the Witwatersrand Show Grounds by a disturbed multi-millionaire, David Beresford Pratt, the leading business organisations in South Africa took it upon themselves to demand various fundamental changes in government policy. The Association of Chambers of Commerce, South African Federated Chamber of Industries, Chamber of Mines and the Afrikaans Handelsinstituut said that grievances of the Blacks must be removed, there must be no penalties for disobeying the pass system, the liquor laws must be changed, wages must be raised, the Blacks must no longer be treated as migrant labour, but as permanent residents with property rights and representation in local government and that the homelands must be developed with white capital.[120] Adding to this crescendo for a complete reversal of National Party policy was Margaret Ballinger, one of the three former Native representatives in parliament, who launched a campaign on 27 March 1960 under the slogan "Verwoerd must go".[121]

Shortly after Dr. Verwoerd had given the opening address that afternoon, while he was seated, he was approached by Pratt who fired two shots from a .22 pistol at point-blank range. The first bullet penetrated Dr. Verwoerd's right cheek near his nostril just below his skull. By a miracle it missed all his vital structures such as the spinal cord, carotid artery, jugular vein, vagus nerve, thyroid and respiratory passage. A second bullet struck him just below the ear, while a third shot went off as Pratt was being overpowered by bystanders. Dr. Verwoerd was taken in a conscious state to the Johannesburg General Hospital and two days later he was transferred to the Pretoria General Hospital. While in hospital Dr. Verwoerd received messages of sympathy from all races and groups, including one from the Queen.[122] In the words of one of the specialists, Dr. Verwoerd's recovery was "absolutely

Dr H.F. Verwoerd (*right*) with his Minister of External Affairs, Eric Louw, on their way to the Commonwealth Conference at Lancaster House, London, in March 1961

miraculous"[123] and on 15 May 1960 he returned to his official home Libertas. On 31 May 1960 he gave a speech at the Union Festival in Bloemfontein, which commemorated the first 50 years of the Union of South Africa.

Pratt, who had been suffering for years from fits of epilepsy and depression appeared before a preliminary hearing in the Johannesburg Magistrates' Court on 20 and 21 July 1960. Medical reports filed by five different psychiatrists confirmed that Pratt could not be held criminally liable for having shot Dr. Verwoerd and on 20 September 1960 he was committed to the Oranje Hospital for mental patients in Bloemfontein.

Both Advocate Piet Pretorius[124] and Jaap Marais[125] have expressed the opinion that MI6 was behind Dr. Verwoerd's attempted assassination. However, the most compelling evidence supporting this thesis has been provided by Dr. Allan Bird in his book *Bird on the wing: Autobiography, 1916-1992*.

Allan Bird practised as a neurologist in Johannesburg. In 1953 Dr. Solly Jacobson, who had studied medicine at the universities of the Witwatersrand, Edinburgh and London joined his practice. Jacobson was deeply involved in the politics of the South African Communist Party and one of his "closest friends"[126] was its secretary general, Joe Slovo (real name Yossel Mashel Slovotnik). Bird attended several clandestine gatherings, meeting both Slovo and Mandela, but later lost interest, as he did not like the subversive nature of these meetings. On one occasion in 1959 Jacobson blurted out: "If Verwoerd goes on like this he is going to get a bullet" adding that "Verwoerd is a mad man and is dragging the country to ruin".[127]

On the night of the assassination, Jacobson telephoned his colleague Bird in a highly agitated state and asked him to visit his patient, David Pratt, at the Police Forensic Laboratory in Braamfontein, where he was being examined. Jacobson was afraid that Pratt might be tortured and reveal who had been handling him. Advocate Israel "Issy" Maisels,[128] a close associate of Jacobson, also came on the line and pleaded with Bird to go there, but Bird refused saying that Pratt was not his patient. As it transpired nothing untoward happened to Pratt and he was treated very kindly.[129]

On 1 October 1961 Pratt committed suicide. Jacobson was inconsolable with grief. Bird then came to the startling conclusion that Jacobson had coached the unstable and drug dependent Pratt to murder Dr. Verwoerd. Bird writes as follows:

"As I was trying to console Solly, he told me that Pratt's original suicide attempt was brought about by Verwoerd's plans to impose apartheid through Parliament. But after treatment with psychotherapy and anti-depressant drugs, Pratt began to think more logically, Jacobson pointed out to him that, if he had died from overdose, he would have achieved nothing towards curtailing apartheid. I gathered that between them they worked out a plan to shoot Verwoerd. As he suffered from epilepsy, according to the Mental Disorders Act of 1916, he was insane and would not have to stand trial."[130]

According to Gordon Winter, an informer of South Africa's secret police (1963-1979), who fled to Ireland and wrote a controversial book *Inside B.O.S.S.: South Africa's Secret Police*, the trigger image which Jacobson brainwashed Pratt with was a black bull. When Pratt saw a black bull in the show ring, he was prompted to shoot Dr Verwoerd at close range.[131]

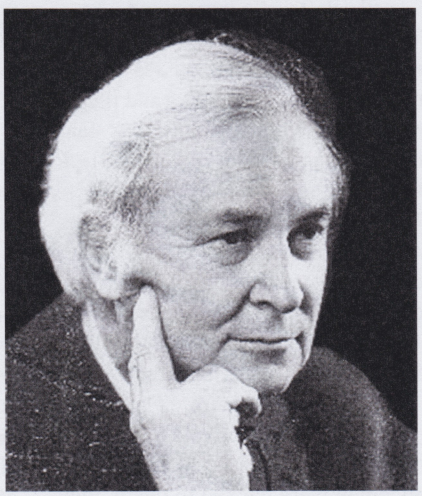
From 8 to 17 March 1961 Dr. Verwoerd attended the Commonwealth Conference at Lancaster House, London with his Minister of External Affairs, Eric Louw. At the time of the referendum Dr. Verwoerd had given the assurance that he would seek to maintain South Africa's membership of that body. However, because there was a proposed change in South Africa's constitutional status from a dominion to a republic, South Africa would have to make an application to have its membership renewed.

Although it was not the custom to deliberate on the internal affairs of member states, Dr. Verwoerd gave permission for South Africa's policies to be discussed. With the exception of the prime ministers of Australia and New Zealand, Robert Menzies[132] and Keith Holyoake respectively, the attitude of the rest of the leaders was very unfriendly, if not outright inimical, in particular Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and John Diefenbaker of Canada. The incongruity was that all these countries practised discrimination in one form or another, and some of them were not even democracies.

Australia had a White Australia Policy of immigration since its founding in 1901 and practised apartheid in Papua Guinea. In Canada the indigenous inhabitants, the Eskimos (Inuit) and Red Indian tribes did not have the vote, while since 1876 tens of thousands of aboriginal children had been kidnapped and forced to live in White communities and attend White schools.[133] Ceylon subjugated its Tamil minority in the north of the island. Ghana was a dictatorship whose leader of the opposition had recently fled to Holland, while most of the opposition members were in prison, some of whom had been sentenced to flogging. India had a caste (colour) system in which 85% of the population, the Harijan or Dalits, were deemed to be untouchable and severely discriminated against. Malaya oppressed its Chinese minority to such an extent that there were serious riots in 1964 which a year later led to Singapore forming its own state. Nigeria was a cauldron of discontent with the Igbos in the south resenting the Hausa in the north. In less than four years there was a *coup d'etat* in which its leader, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was murdered and found lying in a ditch. Pakistan was a military dictatorship.

Dr. Verwoerd explained South Africa's policies eloquently and as usual without notes, which enabled him to respond to those who had spoken before him. Although he did not appear to be making much impact, he still held the belief that South Africa would retain its membership of the Commonwealth up until the last day.

During the afternoon of 15 March 1961 the text of the final communiqué was discussed. The principal impediment was the inclusion of a statement that condemned South Africa's domestic policies and



(*left*) Dr Solly Jacobson (1918-2008), eminent psychiatrist involved with the South African Communist Party: his patient David Pratt attempted to assassinate Dr Verwoerd in 1960.

Dr Verwoerd (*third from left*) at the Commonwealth Conference in London, March 1961, at which he announced that South Africa would withdraw from the Commonwealth on becoming a Republic later that year. Also pictured (*left to right*): Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), John Diefenbaker (Canada), Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Ayub Khan (Pakistan), Queen Elizabeth II, Roy Welensky (Rhodesia), Mrs Bandaranaike (Ceylon), Harold Macmillan (U.K.), Sir Robert Menzies (Australia) and Archbishop Makarios (Cyprus)

which would be repeated at all future conferences. This meant that members would reserve the right to introduce a motion to expel South Africa at any time in the future and some members such as Ghana, indicated that they would reserve the right to retain their membership, while South Africa was still a member.

At 5.20 pm Dr. Verwoerd addressed the conference as follows:

"South Africa is one of the senior members of the Commonwealth and has in the past heartily co-operated with its fellow members. No self-respecting member of any voluntary organisation could, however, in view of what is being suggested and the degree of interference shown with what are South Africa's domestic affairs, be expected to wish to retain membership in what is now becoming a pressure group. Under the circumstances I wish formally to withdraw my request for South Africa to remain a member of the Commonwealth after she becomes a republic on May 31st".[134]

Stephen Mitford Goodson, Pringle Bay, South Africa

Editor's note: Part IV of this article will appear in H&D *Issue 78*

Notes

101 J. Botha, *Verwoerd is Dead*, 73. It may be noted that agitation for a republic was confined not only to Afrikaans-speaking South Africans. See J.J. McCord, *South African Struggle*, J.H. De Busssy, Pretoria, 1952, where the author Captain John James McCord postulates that unity of the White races is vital, if they are to survive as a nation. Chapter XXVII is titled, 'A Republic is essential for unity'.

102 *Verwoerd aan die Woord*, edited by Prof. A.N. Pelser, Afrikaanse-Pers Boekhandel, Johannesburg, 1966, p. 317.

103 F. Barnard, *13 Jaar In Die Skadu Van Dr H.F. Verwoerd*, Voortrekkerpers, Johannesburg, 1967, p. 70. Immediately after the meeting Dr Verwoerd went to his study and wrote up a complete summary of what had been discussed – something which he had never done previously.

104 *Verwoerd aan die Woord*, op.cit., 524.

105 F. Barnard, *op.cit.*, pp. 71-72.

106 *Ibid.*, p. 72.

107 J. Botha, *op. cit.*, Books of Africa (Pty.) Ltd, Cape Town, 1967, p. 55.

108 A typical example of British hypocrisy occurred in 1965 when the Ford Motor Co. of Canada received an order from the South African government to purchase 9,000 6x6 2½ ton trucks, which was it's largest offshore sale in its history. The British Foreign Office admonished the Canadian High Commissioner in London and advised him to cancel the sale as it would reflect badly on Canada's reputation, which would be seen as a supporter of the "detestable, racist" regime. The External Affairs department put pressure on the Ford Motor Co. to cancel the order which they reluctantly did, at the same time deeply offending the South African government and forestalling any future sales. Six months later Bedford Trucks, a division of General Motors United Kingdom, received a similar order from the "detestable, racist" regime which was gratefully accepted and approved by the British government. Information supplied to the author by retired Canadian diplomat, Ian V. Macdonald, 455 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa ON K1N 6M7. See also 'Canadian trucks for Communist China? Certainly. Canadian Trucks for South Africa? Certainly not!', *The South African Observer*, February 1966, p. 15

109 Botha, *op.cit.*, p. 56.

110 Ibid., p. 114.

111 P.J. Pretorius, *Volksverraad*, Libanon-Uitgewers, Mosselbaai, 1996, p. 134. See also P. C. Swanepoel, *Really Inside BOSS A Tale of South Africa's late Intelligence Service (And Something about the CIA)*, Self-published, Pretoria, 2007, p. 127, where the author confirms that the African American Institute was a front financed by the CIA. In his biography Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi reveals that the Institute sponsored his visit to East Africa in 1973. B. Temkin, *Buthelezi A Biography*, Frank Cass & Co. Ltd, London, 2003, p. 164.

112 J. Botha, *op.cit.*, p. 58

113 J.A. Marais, *Die era van Verwoerd*, Aktuele Publikasies, Pretoria, 1992, p. 113. Marais cites an extract from *Faith under Fire* by Canon L. John Collins where, at a meeting convened by Bishop Reeves, 39 out of 40 Anglican priests present, produced an ANC membership card.

114 Ibid., p. 114.

115 Ibid., pp. 23-24.

116 Ibid., p. 104.

117 Ibid., p. 104.

118 *Verwoerd aan die Woord*, op.cit., p. 356.

119 P.J. Pretorius, *op.cit.*, p. 134.

120 J.A. Marais, *op.cit.*, pp. 105-106.

121 *Ibid.*, p. 106.

122 "I was shocked to learn of the attack on your life and I hope you will make a speedy recovery". G. Allighan, *op.cit.*, xxiii.

123 J. Botha, *op.cit.*, p. 65.

124 P.J. Pretorius, *op.cit.*, p. 135

125 J.A. Marais, *op.cit.*, p. 114

126 A. Bird, *Bird on the wing: Autobiography, 1916-1992*, South African Natural History Publications, Johannesburg, 1992, p. 203

127 *Ibid.*, p. 204

128 I. Benson, *Truth Out Of Africa Lessons for all Nations*, Veritas Publishing Company (Pty) Ltd, Cranbrook, Western Australia, 1995, xii. Ivor Benson quotes from Dr Gideon Shimoni's *Jews and Zionism: the South African Experience 1910-1967*, Oxford University Press, Cape Town, 1980 as follows; "To top it all at one stage (in the great Treason Trial which began in December 1956), the defence counsel was led by Israel Maisels… Maisels, the prominent Jewish communal leader, defending those accused of seeking to overthrow White supremacy".

129 A. Bird, *op.cit.*, pp. 207-208

130 *Ibid.*, p. 209

131 http://etd.uwc.ac.za/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11394/2912/Adams_PHD_2011.pdf?sequence=1 In the documentary *The Afrikanerbond* https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9XG3FcP_NG0&app=desktop (at 9 minutes 9 seconds) the black bull, which was the trigger symbol, can be seen near Dr. Verwoerd in the show ring, before to his attempted assassination.

132 J. Botha, *op.cit.*, p. 83. On his return home, Robert Menzies said that: "I would have withdrawn the application if I had been in his place". He also said that he would not have tolerated interference in Australia's [White] immigration policy.

133 J. Barber, 'Canada's indigenous schools policy was 'cultural genocide', says report', *The Guardian*, 2 June 2015. 150,000 or 30% of all aboriginal children were placed in Christian schools, where they were forced to abandon their language and native culture.

Saint Patrick - the patron saint of the USA?

Editor's note: The following article was written seven years ago, but the same issues are still being discussed in Loyalist circles today - now mainly on internet forums. So its fitting that we republish it on the run-up to this years St Patrick's Day. The article "Enoch Powell's Suppressed Article Rediscovered", on St Patrick, which we published in issue 71 of H&D *certainly added fuel to the (Loyalist) bonfire!*

It was America that spawned the St Patrick's Day parade, not Ireland, and its origins are both Protestant and British…

As March 17th approaches, the annual debate has reignited on whether Unionism should embrace St Patrick and the day set aside for his commemoration. Over the last five years there has been a slow emergence of Protestant participation on the date, though that has been via the creation of new events rather than involvement in existing ones. This article examines the origin of St Patrick's Day parades, this new emerging trend, its motivation and where it may possibly lead.

Members of the Cross of St Patrick LOL 688, founded in 1967. The Orange Order hold one annual parade related to St Patrick's Day, which is held each year in Ballymena.

The question 'where is the biggest St Patrick's Day parade in Northern Ireland?' at first glance would appear easily answered. Belfast most would say, with a few probably suggesting the Cathedral City of Armagh or even where he was allegedly laid to rest, Downpatrick. What will surprise many is that the largest parade for the last few years by sheer number of participants has been in the small County Armagh village of Killylea. It is here since 2005 the Cormeen Rising Sons of William Flute Band have held their annual band procession and competition. Last year the Cormeen parade saw 42 bands take part (in comparison to the seven that paraded at the Dublin event), amounting to approximately 1800 band members. Thousands of spectators stood along the route, despite it being a bitterly cold evening.

Cormeen Rising Sons of William chairman Mark Gibson explains that the bands original motivation for the parade came more out of necessity than anything else. "The band season is very busy, and when trying to find a date for our parade it was difficult to define one that didn't clash with other bands locally." Some members suggested March 17 as a solution to the problem, but the band was nervous. "We were concerned about how a St Patrick's Day parade would go down in our community, the parade in Armagh never was very welcoming, but we made a decision to try it and it has been a success."

From that initial year where thirteen bands took part, the parade is now among the largest in the Province. It's not only the number of bands participating that has increased, but also the crowds attending to watch, and the event is increasingly becoming a fixture in the calendar for many Unionists. Another band, the Ulster Protestant Boys Flute Coleraine, have started a similar event on the date that too is growing. The ever increasing scale of both processions indicates clearly that there is certainly a willingness within the PUL (Protestant, Unionist, Loyalist) community to be involved in St Patrick's Day. Where the schisms emerge are with the issues of why and how.

It is generally acknowledged that in the distant past Patrick was not a controversial figure for Protestants in Ireland or beyond. His 'sainthood' was never conferred by the Pope and pre-dates the reformation, so he was never seen as being the possession of 'Rome'. St Patrick was seen as an evangelical Christian who had made personal sacrifice to spread the gospel in Ireland. The anniversary of his death was observed and commemorated by all Protestant denominations to different degrees, with the Church of Ireland in particular very active.

The shift from an anniversary of religious significance towards an 'Irish' event however first took place in the United States in 1737. In Boston that year the Irish Charitable Society, made up of Protestant immigrants (some of whom were British Soldiers), held their first meeting and dinner. The purpose was to both honour Patrick in the context of their Protestant faith and to reach out the hand of friendship to other Irish immigrants. The exercise obviously struck a chord and the practise spread, with the first recorded parade in New York in 1766, with again British Soldiers of Irish blood heavily involved. It was America that spawned the St Patrick's Day parade, not Ireland, and its origins are both Protestant and British.

During that period in history the vast majority of Irish immigrants were Presbyterian, however from 1830 it was Catholic arrivals who were in the ascendancy. With that change began an emphasis towards anti-British sentiment in the demonstrations. In the aftermath of the American Revolutionary War anything portrayed as anti-colonial was well received, with even the many original Protestant immigrant descendants non-antagonistic of this motivation. Many British 'Loyalists' had left for Canada, and effectively the descendants of the original Protestant Irish settlers remaining saw themselves as primarily American in identity, with all that was left for their original 'homeland' of Ireland simply folk memory and sentimentality.

Mike Cronin, author of *A history of St Patrick's Day*, states that whilst this tradition was developing, back in Ireland the first parades didn't take place until the 1840's and even then they were organised by Temperance societies. Mike emphasises the lack of public celebration "The only other major events in nineteenth century Ireland was a trooping of the colour ceremony and grand ball held at Dublin Castle." So even as late as 1911 the largest St Patrick's Day occasion in Ireland was still rooted in a joint Irish and British expression of identity. Protestant churches and some Orange Lodges throughout the island appear to have held minor functions on the date, but these were very subdued affairs, and essentially even post-partition very little changed. Catholic observance of the day continued to different degrees in different areas, as did the Protestant nod to Patrick.

Right up until the 1960s the primary theme of St Patrick's Day in both Northern Ireland and the Republic still remained religious observance, with even from 1923 to then public houses and bars in the Republic of Ireland closed by law. A poll conducted in 1968 suggested that 20% of Northern Irish Protestants at this stage still considered themselves Irish. The onset of civil unrest in Northern Ireland coincided however with the importation of the American style to St Patrick's events in Dublin and elsewhere. Now whilst a

The Cormeen Rising Sons of William Band, have held an annual St Patrick's Day band procession in the small County Armagh village of Killylea, since 2005.

violent conflict was being waged in the name of all things Irish, St Patrick's Day parades were starting to display the features that had developed in the United states. On these parades Irish identity was perceived by Northern Protestants as being defined as aggressively anti-British and anti-Protestant, with the disjointed and casual nature of the parades and the now integral alcohol element alien to PUL parading traditions and customs.

As the IRA campaign escalated, many Protestants simply could not divorce the fact that these celebrations displayed an exclusive form of Irish sentiment whilst a campaign was being waged against them in the name of Ireland. As the years progressed, in Northern Ireland in particular it became apparent that the day was being deliberately used in many instances as an extension of the Irish Republican war against Unionism.

Grand Orange Lodge Director of Services Dr David Hume reiterates the view that in the recent past it has been the nature of the parades and commemorative events that turned Protestants away. "The perception among Unionism is without doubt that Irish Republicanism and Irish Nationalism has used St Patrick's Day parades as a weapon, effectively using the 'shield' of Patrick to express obvious militant anti-British and therefore anti-Unionist sentiment." David believes that the manner and focus of these events is totally at odds with the purported motivation. "St Patrick's Day should be used as a day of reflection on the religious significance of Patrick, something far removed from the aggressive and confrontational use of symbolism; and the huge emphasis on alcohol consumption that currently seems to be the case." David bluntly states that the date isn't an important one on the 'Orange' calendar, but recognises that it does have a place in society.

There remains one annual Orange Order parade related to St Patrick's Day, which is held each year in Ballymena. One of the participating Lodges is The Cross of St Patrick LOL 688 which was founded in 1967. A lodge spokesperson describes the motivation behind its formation as being "to reclaim the heritage of Saint Patrick" explaining that "Brethren were concerned that Patrick's heritage was being hijacked by Roman Catholicism and Republicanism." The lodge's concerns would appear to have been reflecting the growing sense of alienation the PUL community was feeling regarding St Patricks events.

There is no doubt that this alienation effectively forced many Protestants into an automatically negative position regarding St Patrick's Day. With the advent of the IRA cessations of violence and the ongoing political process however, it has become apparent that many within Unionism have been able to reflect much more on the meaning of St Patrick's Day for them. The ending of a violent 'Irish' physical campaign has given space to examine the date, with many now realising that it once was a date of relevance that they were forced into denying, and there is a willingness to make it relevant again. Nevertheless this reflection and willingness has not as yet manifested itself into significant participation in civic St Patrick's Day parades.

With a few exceptions, such as the participation of an unashamedly Loyalist Blood and Thunder band in the 2003 Limerick St Patrick's Band competition, Unionism still does not feel comfortable taking part in the modern version of a St Patrick's parade. Concerns still exist regarding the involvement of militant Republicanism in such events along with the aggressive use of flags and symbols, but the problem seems to go much deeper.

Iain Carlisle of the Ulster Scots Community Network has a very straightforward and unambiguous answer regarding Unionist involvement in St Patrick's Day events. Iain states very clearly "I don't think there has to be ANY justification given for Protestants or Unionists marking Patrick's day", but goes on to say that "there is however a fundamental difference of approach to both Patrick as a person and the means of celebration within the Unionist community". Iain's comments would appear to reflect not just a general uncomfortable position with the overtly 'United Ireland' underlying St Patrick's Day theme, but the actual motivation and method of celebration.

All historical examinations of Protestant Irish and their approach and relationship with Patrick indicates that for them he has never truly deviated from having a purely theological relevance. On St Patrick's Day however the majority of Catholics, Irish Nationalists, Republicans, those of Irish descent and indeed anyone who wants a day out, St Patrick's significance as a religious icon is purely tokenistic. St Patrick is merely a figurehead for overt Irish nationalism and a holiday. In turn the Unionist tradition of parading has developed from a military perspective and the American style parades are an alien concept, being perceived as being undisciplined and overtly casual.

Whilst new events have arisen, it is obvious that Unionism has no desire to abandon its central belief of Patrick's religious relevance, and in addition is reluctant to embrace what it sees as an alien approach to parades. Even with the emergence of band parades on the date, they in themselves are a much more disciplined and subdued practise than their counterparts on the day. Whatever the future holds, it is clear that the PUL community is going through an ongoing examination of Patrick and his relevance to them. As journalist Chris Ryder recently pointed out "there will be no going back to the view that St Patrick was a Catholic, and a saint only for Catholics."

Editor's note: Republished with full acknowledgements to - the English Loyalist Culture Facebook Page ***(https://www.facebook.com/groups/117464648386496/)***

One of hundreds of bands taking part in the annual St Patrick's Day Parade through New York City

Letters From Readers

Sir – I read, with interest, the article 'Islam and the Nationalist Movement' by John Amin, in *H&D* 75. It mentions that both John Tyndall and Colin Jordan, as members of the British National Socialist Movement, made contact with Islamic organisations in the 1960s, as did Nick Griffin with the National Front, in the 1980s, all due to their shared opposition to Jewish control and influence. However, Islam in those times had a negligible following in the West and was not seen as a threat in the same way it is today. Then it was misguidedly seen as a case of "the enemy of my enemy is my friend", a nonsensical proverb that should never have been coined, as it suggests that making alliances with others, irrespective of their total philosophy, is acceptable if only one strand of that philosophy fits with one's own. Such alliances need not be formed: the article mentions that National Socialism was not against other races, it was for its own race and although we are talking religion and not race, the same principle applies, in that there is no need to forge an alliance with anyone but one's own kinfolk.

The article provides extensive examples, by way of quotations, from religious texts which serve no purpose other than to attempt to justify their own reasonableness. However, all forms of religion were created to subjugate the masses. Similarly, political doctrine serves that very same purpose and both religion and politics are useful in maintaining a discipline and orderly purpose to our lives. The difference that religion has to politics is that the former, generally, is based on the assumed wisdom of "superior" beings, whereas the latter is developed similarly but from shared experience. Consequently both create rules to live our lives by, but when those rules are created as a result of shared experience rather than simply the word of prophets it must be argued that we do not need religion.

The article suggests that today's "anti-Muslim hysteria" is created by the Zionist-controlled media, a spurious argument, as we can all see that we are effectively being invaded by Muslim hordes who have no respect for our civilization. The fact that there are over 3 million Muslims here now, over 5% of our population, (excluding those here illegally), compared to only 50,000 in 1961, 0.11% of the population, along with nearly 2,000 mosques now against only seven then, shows this is far from hysteria. Nationalism must address this Islamification as a priority, NOT use it as an ally against Zionism. Admittedly the Zionist control of banking and the media has an unacceptable influence over our lives but it is not, I would suggest, seeking an intrinsic change to our way of life to one that is totally alien to our tradition as is the case with Islam.

Consequently there is no argument to justify an alliance of Christianity and Islam in opposition to a common enemy, when Islam is that enemy and a much greater threat to us than Zionism has ever been. Zionism, Islam and, despite it being the religion of choice for our nation, Christianity, all need to be challenged as all, in their subtle and not so subtle ways, will ultimately destroy us. Only a political solution will ensure the security of our race and nation, with any and all religion being excluded from the Nationalist political agenda. That political agenda itself needs a massive overhaul in order that it should address how we can move forward in the 21st century, appealing to what is left of any Nationalist instinct in the psyche of the masses as only then can we all join together to promote what is great about our nation and combat what is destroying it. We still have some time!

Yours faithfully,

Robert Baggs, Swindon, Wiltshire

Sir – Donald Trump's arrival on the scene truly is a political earthquake of biblical proportions. I know that most of our friends in nationalist-space believe bad things about Trump. Namely, that he is insufficiently racially conscious, insufficiently NS, wet-behind-the-ears, in too well with Israel, etc, etc, But it is undisputed that he tramples over the Marxist, Globalist mainstream media and the American politician class. Just look how hysterical their anguish is! I am praying fervently to all the cosmic powers available that the complete Mr Trump agenda of; closing the border, building the wall, deporting illegals comes to fruition

and with great speed! Continue your great work with *H&D*.

Respectfully,

George Bancroft, Tampa, Florida

Sir – Muslim terrorists are in the news again from many countries, including Germany, England and Australia. Somehow it seems worse at Christmas, a time of peace and goodwill. However one news report, including a photograph, in the *Daily Mail* on 22nd December really cheered me up. For the first time in years the Christian minority in Aleppo, recently liberated by President Bashar al-Assad's troops celebrated Christmas in freedom. Surrounded by decorations hundreds of families gathered round a giant Christmas tree as it lit up their town square. Balconies were decorated with Syrian and Russian flags and other banners featured President Assad and Russian President Vladimir Putin.

It must be remembered that in Syria under Assad's Alawite Muslim government Christians, Jews and other Muslim sects including Sunnis are allowed freedom of worship. As I understand it Syria is the only Muslim country where this happens and yet Western governments threaten this state whilst turning a blind eye to places like Saudi Arabia where churches cannot be built.

Yours sincerely,

Granville V Stone, Derby, England

Sir – Despite Mr Morrison's rather toothless attack on Christianity (*H&D* 76) – in that he had to invoke the aid of the Tooth Fairy – he raises some disturbing issues. My objection to the Christian religion is that even if the tales contained within the Old and New Testaments were true (impossible of course because there are so many contradictions – but let that pass) I would still find the injunctions of Jesus (*viz.* 'Love your neighbour as yourself'; 'Turn the other cheek'; 'Give all to the poor and follow me'; *inter alia*) impossible to follow. This inability to follow the divine commandments stems not from the philosophical problem of deriving an 'ought' from an 'is' but rather obeying these commands is well-nigh impossible: it would be almost the equivalent of bidding me walk on water.

Fortunately, I am not alone as the majority of Christians seem unable, unsurprisingly, to follow Christ's teachings. Interestingly, the only person of whom I'm aware who attempted to follow Christ literally was the mathematician George Price. This is a particularly ironic example because Price was one of the pioneers behind the militant atheist Richard Dawkins' *The Selfish Gene*. Price worked on the problem of altruism. He saw human beings as self-reproducing automata, governed by the survival strategies of their genes.

He became a radical Christian, giving all his possessions to genetic strangers: the London homeless, perhaps in order to escape the programming of his genes. Eventually Price conceded that his altruism was a failure: he hadn't been able to improve the lives of any of the derelicts he befriended. The paradox is: the more we explain the world, the more we ourselves are explained. Price's suicide in a London squat may have been his final demonstration of the existence of free will.

Yours sincerely

Christopher Nason, Eltham

Sir – The movement is plagued with at least ten parties/ groups on the nationalist scene nearly all competing in elections with each other thereby cancelling out each other's votes, this chaos is inflicting on the movement untold damage and demoralisation: how much longer must this stupidity exist for?

The problem being faced by the movement is none of them will talk with each other as to giving up the party titles and creating an umbrella name that to begin with would be the vehicle to fight elections: under just one title and not five or six as recently happened in Yorkshire. They all think they are the real thing and to make matters worse one of them (the NF) keeps repeating the same mantra that everybody must rejoin the mother party (being the NF). Well this has not happened and will not happen so that *fact* must be faced as a fact.

So who has enough credibility to be able to get the list around a table and talk? It's all about trust and street cred and if you don't have it – well.

All the so called leaders want to protect their own little fiefdoms don't they (and that includes the NF) as little fish in a big sea these are the little men of indecision holding everything back, they all know that United we stand and Divided we all fall and fail our people who will curse us for this impasse.

All ten need a big kick up the back-side as to what the Dickens do they think they are playing at. This is real and not a game of postering. They need to be told in no uncertain words and it requires harsh language. Meet and *talk*: the time for little boys' games is over, the time for action is at this 11th hour and it has passed. Others who are advocating a new way forward are encouraging you to take that step: a new front must be created to unify the movement, the new path.

It was created in 1966-67, it must be created again: a new front and it will take bold men as it did then and must again now.

Yours sincerely

Keith Axon, Maryport, Cumbria

Sir – We all saw the left wing street protests in the run-up to Donald Trump's presidential election victory and the large number of thugs and foul mouthed screamers from far-left groups. Watching these clips on YouTube I was annoyed at seeing one young Trump supporter in his late teens or early twenties having to make a run for it from a pack of communist and criminal immigrants who were attacking him. On another *YouTube* clip the low-lifes of the far-left were shown to be pushing and verbally abusing female Trump supporters. Here in the UK there are recent video clips of 'anti-fascists' all masked-up at last year's Dover demonstrations, who at times can be seen attacking poor-white activists. What stands out from these videos is the cowardly manner of the far-left.

Many readers will remember the disgraceful attack on the late John Tyndall and his wife by a mob of 'anti-fascists'. Tyndall was heavily outnumbered and in his later years, and a good while ago I myself had to make a run for it from a gang of about fifteen 'anti-fascists' while passing thought Manchester Victoria. I guess the scum had chosen the train station for a meeting-up point for some northern meeting.

Like many of us racial nationalists I have asked the question: what makes the far-left so cowardly and thuggish? They are alone in their disgusting behaviour which seems to be unmatched by any other group of people in the whole world. There is a YouTube clip of the National Front poking fun at sellers of *Socialist Worker* in Manchester's Market Street which gives us a clue to answering this question. Looking at the National Front lads they are all physically better built than the mainly weedy or overweight communists of the SWP. This physical difference is nothing new to racial nationalists and as been noted before. One suggestion I will make is people who are drawn to the far-left and sometimes trade unions are those who find a working life hard in part because of their stature.

You see the far-left are always wanting shorter hours and more pay. These people fill the public sector jobs which carry names like equality manager, refugee welfare officer or immigrant case worker: these jobs are well paid and often asking for less than forty hours a week. It is a case of easy jobs for those who are lazy and left wing. My view is the far-left people tend to be lazy unlike those of us who are in the racial nationalist movement and those in the USA whom support Donald Trump. It is we who are the real workers: we get up in a morning and do a good day's work and naturally hate seeing our tax money misspent on lying refugees.

I remember years ago the far-left having protests outside major companies like Starbucks for tax dodging. This was at a time when huge amounts of taxes were being spent on wars in places like Afghanistan, wars the left claimed to be against. It clicked in my mind that the left wanted the capitalist government revenues to increase massively so they can demand more money for pubic sector / left wing jobs.

The left will demand, demonstrate and scream for their jobs and wages, yet all the jobs which many of the white British working class cover such as retail, factory, supermarkets, security, care work and say McDonald's are never supported by trade unions or left wing demonstrators. The reason for this I believe is the far-left know that a large base of low to medium paid workers is where much of the wealth / tax is coming from which funds their wages. This is one reason why the left support mass immigration, a large unskilled work force helps keep down wages in the more simple to learn jobs which many immigrants find easy to join. Now the left-wing thuggish and verbal abusive manner just shows their selfish view of life. The left don`t respect fair play or a fair fight and along with their cruel nature shown by physically attacking all those they disagree with, ranging from UKIP right across to moderate Labour Party members providing the numbers are well in their favour. One only has to add up these points to see the far-left are lazy, cowardly. thuggish and greedy/selfish people who are a disgrace and an embarrassment to the white race.

Yours for Race and Nation

Austin Stonham, Manchester, England

Sir – Ian Freeman usually writes well, and I've got lots of interesting information out of his reviews. But his review of Nick Toczek's book (*H&D* 75-76) seems to me to be a whitewash of Jewish conspiracy.

I suggest Mr Freeman should read David Duke's book *The Secret Behind Communism.* Dr Duke's PhD thesis included research carried out in Russia. He found that millions of people (mostly confessing Christians) were slaughtered by the Soviet secret police, the Cheka. We read lots about the Jewish 'Holocaust', in which we are told six million Jews were exterminated, but we never read of the Cheka's mass murder set forth in Dr Duke's study. I read news reports in which Dr Duke is damned as an 'anti-semite'.

Why is it 'anti-semitic' to do research on Jewish communists which exposes their savagery? Why does the media incessantly give us long reports on Jewish sufferings, but censors the sufferings that Jews in the USSR inflicted on others?

Yours faithfully,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow, Scotland

Movement News Update

Two parliamentary by-elections on the same day: 23rd February was make or break for UKIP under the new leadership of Paul Nuttall. After the grotesque chaos which followed the retirement of Nigel Farage last year, Nuttall has tried to steer a new course for UKIP focusing on the northern White working class. He could scarcely have hoped for a better by-election to test this strategy – but in fact what seemed so promising turned into a historic disaster for UKIP and a personal catastrophe for its leader.

When Labour's MP for **Stoke Central** – Blairite historian Tristram Hunt resigned, the consequent by-election was an obvious target for UKIP, since it is typical of the areas where Labour is seen to have abandoned its working-class heritage. Moreover Stoke is a former BNP stronghold: The party once had nine Stoke councillors, six of them with wards in this Stoke Central constituency, which at the last census in 2011 was 85% White – the Asian minority is only around 10%.

One of the ex-BNP councillors (Melanie Baddeley) still represents a Stoke Central ward as an Independent. UKIP won the other seat in Ms Baddeley's ward back in 2015, but then booted out their councillor for taking too strong an anti-immigration line. Both this ex-UKIPper and Ms Baddeley now sit with the City Independent group which controls Stoke City Council in coalition with the Conservatives – yet one more example of UKIP's tactical ineptitude coupled with strategic cowardice.

Before this Stoke contest he had fought General Election campaigns three times in his native Bootle, and was UKIP's standard bearer at the 2011 by-election in Oldham East & Saddleworth where he polled a disappointing 5.8%.

Having started as a clear favourite to win this by-election, Nuttall only just held on to second place, with UKIP polling 5,233 votes (24.7%) compared to 7,041 votes (22.7%) at the 2015 general election. Labour easily held onto the seat with the Conservatives coming a close third.

Former *H&D* subscriber Barbara Fielding, aged 78, stood as an independent nationalist and came sixth polling 137 votes (0.65%). During the campaign she was arrested on suspicion of stirring up racial hatred, after a complaint about her website, which calls for all immigrants to be repatriated and warns of a "seeping tide of Islamic warriors". Police seized her mobile phone and computer and later released her on bail until next month.

And what can one say about the BNP's embarrassing result in Stoke? Coming in well behind both Barbara Fielding and the Monster Raving Loony candidate, London-based Dave Furness (by all accounts a decent, loyal and honest patriot) now seems to be virtually the last BNP member willing and able to contest a parliamentary by-election. Four months on from his third place at the Batley & Spen by-election (where he polled 2.7%), Mr Furness packed his bag for another trip north to another former BNP stronghold, for another humiliation. Some nationalists alleged angrily in online discussion forums that the BNP was splitting Nuttall's vote, though realistically UKIP and its leader had done quite enough to discredit themselves without requiring help from the BNP.

Moreover the result confirmed that one should not accuse the BNP of vote-splitting. It's far worse than that – the BNP was simply irrelevant in what had been one of its best areas: Mr Furness finished eighth of ten candidates with only 124 votes (0.6%). Previous BNP votes in Stoke Central were 7.8% in 2005 and 7.7% in 2010. Until very recently, a total of 124 votes would have been unthinkably low for the BNP in a single Stoke council ward, let alone an entire parliamentary constituency.

On polling day BNP leader Adam Walker sent out an email to supporters hailing his party's "professionalism" and insisting: "The BNP is fighting fit and fighting smart these days; carefully selecting the contests that we enter."

If this was a carefully selected target constituency, one wonders how the party would fare elsewhere. Perhaps Mr Walker might be flattered if I told him that the heading of his email ("BNP win in Stoke") reminded me of Winston Churchill, but at least the old war criminal had a sense of irony. When consoled by his wife in 1945 that his landslide election defeat might prove a "blessing in disguise", Churchill replied "at the moment it seems quite effectively disguised."

Never was any "win" for a political party better disguised than the BNP's 0.6% in Stoke Central. Will this by-election bury two parties – UKIP and the BNP? If so, it's not before time.

(above left) **Dave Furness (with party chairman Adam Walker) delivers his nomination paper as BNP candidate for the Stoke Central by-election on 23rd February, where he was accused of splitting the 'nationalist' vote to the detriment of UKIP leader Paul Nuttall. On the same day in the Cumbrian constituency of Copeland, close to the BNP's head office, UKIP's Fiona Mills (*below centre* campaigning with Nuttall and his deputy Peter Whittle) had no competition for the quasi-nationalist vote.**

On the same day as Stoke Central, another parliamentary by-election took place in the Cumbrian constituency of **Copeland,** best known for the Sellafield nuclear plant. The BNP's national head office at Wigton is nearby (though not in the constituency), but there was no BNP candidate or other nationalist rival to UKIP at the by-election. There has been no great history for UKIP in this area, though they managed third place with 15.5% at the 2015 general election. Back in 2010 the BNP's Clive Jefferson had polled 3.4% in Copeland, ahead of UKIP's 2.3%. Copeland is 98% White with negligible minority groups, few even from Eastern Europe: despite the fate of many fellow countrymen, local residents do not rate racial and immigration issues among their priorities.

This year the Copeland by-election quickly turned into a two-horse race between Labour and the Conservatives. UKIP's vote collapsed from 15.5% less than two years ago to 6.5% and they were overtaken by the Liberal Democrats. Part of the reason was the eagerness of ex-UKIP voters to punish Labour and their far left leader Jeremy Corbyn: the Tories won a significant victory here. UKIP's failure in Copeland will have disappointed the party faithful, but compared to Nuttall's disaster in Stoke it was relatively unimportant.

The Stoke result should have come as no surprise following the pattern of underwhelming UKIP performances in local by-elections, as detailed in numerous editions of 'Movement News'.

On 2nd February there was a double election in **Rotherham**, where the Labour council was so discredited following multiple failures to tackle child abuse (mainly by Pakistani-origin residents) that Whitehall-appointed commissioners have been running many services for the past couple of years.

Rotherham's racial problems once made the area a major target for BNP activity, particularly when the late Marlene Guest, a brave and efficient local organiser with a longstanding record of campaigning on the child abuse issue, was running the local BNP.

One of the February by-elections was in Brinsworth & Catcliffe ward, which the BNP had won in 2008. Unfortunately the BNP

councillor concerned (John Gamble) proved to be an unstable character who discredited the movement locally after brief sojourns in the National Front and England First Party. Nevertheless there was obvious potential for nationalism in the ward, and since the disappearance of the BNP it should have been an obvious UKIP target, especially when this year's by-election was caused by a (heterosexual) scandal forcing the resignation of a Labour councillor.

Yet UKIP limped home in a distant third place with only 12.8% (down from 29.2% last year and 40.3% in 2015). Surprisingly the Liberal Democrats (whose position on Brexit and on racial issues could not be further from the views of most local residents) easily won the by-election: their candidate was a popular local doctor and the Lib Dems seem to be recovering their traditional status as a protest vote party in various localities.

On 16th February UKIP finished a poor third in Failsworth East ward, **Oldham.** This followed the belated resignation of Jim McMahon, former Oldham Council leader, who won last year's Oldham West parliamentary by-election and had waited until now to step down from the council.

At last May's council elections UKIP didn't contest Failsworth East, but in 2015 they polled 23.7% and in 2014 were close runners-up with 35.0%. Last month this fell to just 11.7%.

Meanwhile there was a rare (possibly unique) Green gain from UKIP in Lydbrook & Ruardean ward, **Forest of Dean** – where the UKIP vote halved from 23.3% to 11.1%. Though it looks arithmetically implausible, this 23.3% in 2015 had been enough to elect a UKIP councillor (just) as the third of three, elected behind an Independent and a Labour councillor. UKIP's man then quit the party to sit as an independent before eventually quitting the council altogether – so you can call this either a Green gain from UKIP, or Green gain from Independent.

Turning to the Black Country, again on 16th February, an Asian Labour candidate easily held St Thomas's ward, **Dudley.** As at the previous five elections (and at every election bar one since 2006), UKIP were runners-up, this time polling 27.0%, slightly down from 29.0% last May. Their peak here was 32.4% in 2014. On the surface this was a less poor result for UKIP than most recent by-elections: perhaps the ethnic factor prevents their vote from crumbling as badly here as elsewhere – and it would seem that Dudley is one of the few efficient UKIP branches.

In early 2017 Britain's "anti-fascist" movement tried to return to the extreme violence which characterised the 1970s, '80s and '90s. On 7th January (the first Saturday of the New Year) the South West Forum was holding a meeting in a village hall at Almondsbury, Gloucestershire (ten miles from Bristol). The Forum was organised by former BNP official Julie Lake, and is an offshoot of Jez Turner's long-established London Forum.

NF activist and recent council candidate Kevin Layzell had just finished his speech and was taking questions when several windows were shattered and an anti-fascist mob attacked the meeting. However the nationalists present gave a good account of themselves, and the red mob were eventually beaten off, suffering several casualties.

A month later on 4th February the London Forum was itself the target of an even larger "anti-fascist" mob. This time the attackers seem not to have known the Forum venue – the Holiday Inn hotel in South Kensington – until the last moment, having apparently followed some guests from a redirection point.

Some latecomers – including your correspondent – found themselves the wrong side of a red picket line. However, not wishing *H&D* readers to miss out on their customary report, I walked through the anti-fascist lines accompanied by a couple of police officers and reached the hotel entrance.

At this point I hit a problem: having entered the revolving doors I found they were locked on the hotel side – so I had to wait in the doors for 15 minutes while the red mob expressed their disapproval. Fortunately I had brought coffee and sandwiches, though watching me eat lunch didn't seem to improve the "antifascist" mood.

Eventually I arrived at another well-attended and informative Forum meeting, addressed by leading anti-Zionist Dr James Thring; Sweden-based Danish author Ole Dammegård; ex-barrister Ian Millard, who was disbarred for political incorrectness; campaigner against "male genital mutilation" Elizabeth Hobson; Dr Jason Jorjani of Arktos publishers, an Iranian-American active on the Alt-Right; and Iranian Zoroastrian and monarchist Shahin Nejad. Thanks to the determination of meeting organiser Jez Turner and his courageous audience, the red mob once again failed to disrupt the meeting – the only change to the scheduled programme was that very unfortunately Paul Fromm from Canada was unable to give his speech, after police forced us to end half an hour early.

Dr Jason Jorjani (*above*) a New York-born Iranian-American who heads US operations for the publishers Arktos, addressed the London Forum on 4th February: an 'anti-fascist' mob (*below*) attacked the venue in a failed attempt to disrupt the meeting.

Also on 4th February a 60 strong march took place in Sunderland to protest at the number of attacks and sexual assaults on local women by asylum seekers, refugees and economic migrants, and the lack of interest from the local police. The march was organised by Warren Faulkner of the North East Infidels and supported by Simon Biggs and his Northern Nationalists, SDL, NWI and other independent nationalists.

Given the successive attacks in Bristol and London, there was some concern that David Irving's London event on 18th February – the culmination of a national tour – would also be attacked, and security was accordingly stepped up. Mr Irving had already addressed several well-attended meetings, including an event in Glasgow on February 10 with almost 60 in the audience. About the same number (perhaps slightly more) attended the London event, co-organised with the London Forum. Irving rebutted the deceitful film *Denial* (see review on pages 6-7) and fellow speakers included exiled French revisionist Vincent Reynouard; former MI5 officer David Shayler; architect and ex-BNP official Peter Phillips; and persecuted folk singer Alison Chabloz, who entertained us with pertinently updated Edith Piaf songs. Alison will be back in court next month for the latest hearings in the extraordinary private prosecution launched by the Jewish "charity" Campaign Against Antisemitism. We shall have a full update on the case in *H&D* issue 78.

On 19th February Richard Edmonds addressed a well attended pan-nationalist meeting in Hull, organised by BM Hull & East Riding of Yorkshire division.. There were about fifty there. NF, BM but also a lot of former BNP activists and organisers. Richard spoke on Arnold Leese and his book, *The Jewish War of Survival.* Other speakers included BM national secretary Steve Frost, former NF chairman Kevin Bryan and former BNP official Mark Collett. A film of the meeting can be found at: **www.nationalfront.info**

Nationalists and racial realists in the UK have nothing to celebrate on our side of the Channel, but can take heart from many optimistic tidings elsewhere in the White world. UKIP (like Griffin's BNP before it) proved to be a false dawn. But the underlying crisis of liberalism and the multiracial society remains insoluble. Our shameful tactical failures cannot obscure our potential strength.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

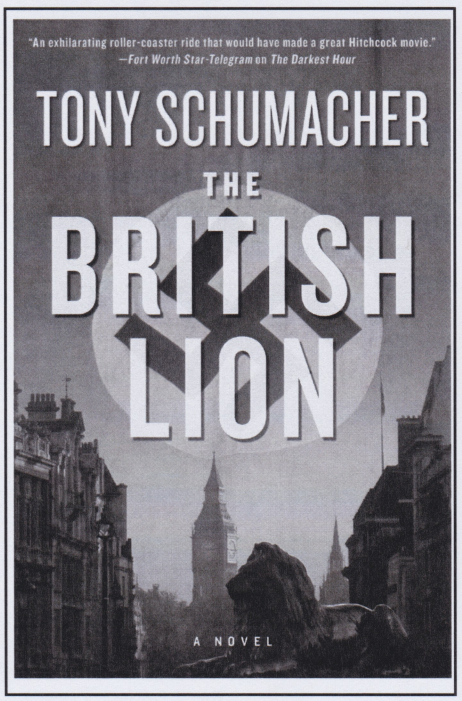
Book Review - *The British Lion* by Tony Schumacher

The British Lion, by Tony Schumacher, published by HarperCollins; 2015; ISBN-9780062439192; 352 pages (Fiction, Paperback). Available for £7.99 from HarperCollins Publishers Limited, 103 Westhill Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow, G64 2QT. Or on line from www.harpercollins.co.uk

When you are a collaborator in Fascist-ruled Britain, enemies are more numerous than friends…

Former London copper and war hero John Rossett, who notoriously rounded up Jews for the Gestapo, has formed an unlikely and uneasy relationship with German Major Ernst Koehler, but is he prepared to risk his life to help the SS officer find his abducted family?

Liverpool author Tony Schumacher (who writes for *The Guardian* and the *Huffington Post*, and is a regular contributor to BBC Radio and LBC Radio) impressed critics with his brilliant 2014 debut novel, *The Darkest Hour,* an action-packed, high tension, alternate history which featured a page-turning thriller set against a Britain run by British Fascists (with German backing and support).



In this outstanding follow-up, Schumacher takes his writing to a new and higher level as he recreates his remarkable world of 1946 Fascist Britain, a country ruled by King Edward VIII and BUF leader Oswald Mosley acting as Prime Minister, dubious left-wing/Jewish resistance movements operating in the shadows and a government-in-exile in Canada.

Caught between the brutality of the conquerors, the ruthless criminality of the resistance fighters and the uncertain politics of the Americans is John Rossett, a complex, fascinating man for all seasons whose liberal conscience has so far saved him from totally converting to national socialism!

Rossett was decorated for his wartime heroics but he lost everything in the conflict, including his wife and child who were killed in a resistance bombing campaign, and now he has no family, no home and no future.

In November 1946, the victorious Germans occupy Britain and Rossett lies in a hospital bed in London recovering from gunshot wounds received in a rogue incident while he was working for the Office of Jewish Affairs, rounding up Jews for deportation.

Desperate to avoid blame over the events that led to the shooting, his German boss, Ernst Koehler, has covered up the incident but Rossett wants to return to the police force 'to do good again.'

When Koehler's wife Lotte and thirteen-year-old daughter Anja are kidnapped by American spies, the desperate German turns to Rossett, the only man he trusts, to do whatever is necessary to get them back safely.

It's a dangerous assignment for Rossett in a chaotic new world ruled by treachery and betrayal. He must secretly make his way out of London and find Ruth Hartz, a Jewish scientist working in Cambridge. She has been spared the concentration camps because of her intellect and expertise, and is being forced to work on developing the atom bomb for Germany, so they (the Germans) can nuke America!

The Americans need Hartz for their own nuclear ambitions and they want Koehler to hand over the scientist in return for his family. With ruthless Fascist policemen hot on his trail, and a cat-and-mouse chase across the country in the harshest of winters, has Rossett taken on a deadly mission impossible?

The British Lion is an extraordinary and exciting tour-de-force, a pulsating portrayal of a broken and divided British nation that is breathtakingly imagined and terrifying in the sheer power of its possibilities.

But Schumacher's talents extend far beyond his enthralling evocation of a dark, dystopian Britain. Immaculate research and acute observation are allied to a dynamic cast of characters, from the double dealers and menacing conquerors to the damaged, disillusioned detective Rossett, constantly torn between his cynicism and his humanity.

The British Lion is a riveting, remarkable novel which makes one hope there is more to come…

Reviewed by Amanda Houghman, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire

Editor's note: Schumacher's book is broadly based on Hitler's Britain *(AKA Hitler's Victory), a 2002 British television documentary created by London-based Lion Television, an independent production company, describing the consequences of a hypothetical German victory over Britain in World War II. It is narrated by actor Diego Matamoros and directed by television director-producer-writer Richard Bond. The original telecast was on Five (now Channel 5).*

Hitler's Britain *is part of a large corpus of "alternative history" films, television specials, novels (such as the one reviewed here) and video games speculating about the outcome of a German victory. Using WWII newsreel footage, modern dramatizations, and interviews, the documentary details its producers' vision of how a German takeover of Britain would likely have unfolded.*

The initial assumption is that Germany wins the Battle of Britain in 1940 and successfully executes Operation Sea Lion (Unternehmen Seelöwe), its real-life plan to invade and occupy Great Britain.

The royal family is evacuated to Canada while the British government, devoid of Winston Churchill who is killed in the initial bombing, retreat to my home city of Worcester. The Germans, led by General Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch – the head of the invasion force – march into London.

The filmmakers postulate an initially "polite" occupation, using German behavior in the Channel Islands as a model, as it was the only English territory actually occupied during the war.

They suggest that Hitler would not have installed BUF leader Oswald Mosley as head of the government, but instead worked with pragmatic mainstream politicians like ex-Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain (even though he died in November 1940) and Lord Halifax.

As for the King, the Germans would have attempted to re-install the Duke of Windsor, formerly King Edward VIII. They even discussed kidnapping him if he would not agree to serve voluntarily. Although Edward had abdicated the throne in 1937 to marry American socialite Wallis Simpson, many historians believe the abdication really occurred under duress, forced by elite (some but not wholly Jewish), behind-the-scenes elements because Edward had pro-German sympathies.